CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Charter Election, Tuesday, March 1st.

For Mayor,
JOHN C. HAINES.
For Treasurer,
A. Harvey.
For Collector,
A. F. C. Mueller.
For Attorney,
Geo. F. Crocker.
For Surveyor,
S. S. Greeley.
For Clerk of Police Court,
Niels Larsen.
For Police Magistrates,
South Division—D. VAUGHN.
West Division—ANDREW AKEN.
North Division—R. F. MILLERD.
For Street Commissioners,
South Division—PETER WOLF.
West Division—PETER BEYGER.
North Division—M. W. KOLWES.

ALDERMEN.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	J. K. Botsford.	6	C. A. Reno.
2	Jacob Harris.	7	John Alston.
3	Fernando Jones.	8	Christian Wahl.
4	John H. Foster.	9	A. H. Burley.
5	Levi S. Taft.	10	D. F. Wilson.

CONSTABLES.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Chas. F. Chi'son.	6	Edwin G. Ferris.
2	Jere Courtright.	7	John Hettinger.
3	Levi L. Pierce.	8	D. S. McLane.
4	R. E. Cook.	9	Simeon Prince.
5	R. Corthaw.	10	Anthony Otto.

Down with Lecomptonism.

If there were no other reasons why the sham Democracy should not be entrusted with the management of our Municipal affairs, the Lecompton Charter presented to the Legislature a few weeks ago, and insisted upon with such disgraceful pertinacity, ought to condemn them to a perpetual minority. When a ballot is cast to-day, let the voter remember that, if his suffrages are exercised in favor of Gilman and the ticket that he leads, it is so far, an endorsement of that infamous measure which was concocted by a disgraced and beaten party as the means of regaining, in spite of the people, the power of which they have been dispossessed! Don't forget that!

The men who plotted that iniquity, who went to Springfield to consummate it, and who are hoping that in the chances and changes of fortune, they may yet succeed, are the men who put Gilman on the track and who will use him for their own purposes if he succeeds. Without their support, he would not continue in the field until night. Never will there be a more fitting time than the present for the people to express their opinion of that Lecompton scheme. Let them speak at the polls to-day. Let them answer the charges which were urged against them all winter at Springfield, by the Lecomptonites, in terms that the plotters cannot misunderstand!

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Acknowledgements.

In the hurry of making our sketch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad celebration for yesterday morning's paper, several matters were omitted which ought to have been included in the report. Most of the road itself is in capital order. Who ever knew a road to be otherwise with which J. W. Brooks was in any wise connected? A portion of the road has been laid within the past few weeks, and of course needs ballasting; but for a new road it is in as good condition as could be expected. The few miles newly laid will do very well for business, and all of it will be in good order by the time the spring travel commences. To the excellent Superintendent, Josiah Hunt, Esq., our party were indebted for many courtesies. We were also indebted to Mr. Osborn, the contractor for the work, for many kind attentions.

We hardly know where to begin in expressing our thanks to the citizens of St. Joseph for their many courtesies. To J. P. Grubb, Esq., and his partner, Mr. Slayback, to Mr. Fouts of the *Gazette*, and Mr. Cunningham of the *West*, we are under special obligations for personal favors. We must not forget to thank Geo. B. Hoge, Esq., for his courtesy and politeness. We know we express the unanimous sentiment of the Chicago delegation when we tender to the citizens of St. Joseph their hearty acknowledgements for their many kind attentions, and we all hope at some time to have the pleasure of returning the courtesies which they so kindly extended us.

We must not forget to return thanks to Mr. H. Stearing, the agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for his unremitting efforts to contribute to the happiness and the comfort of the entire party. His unwearied exertions in this regard entitles him to the esteem and the best wishes of the Chicago delegation one and all.

The Eighth Ward.

We hope every voter in the Eighth Ward will give his enthusiastic support to C. Wahl, the Republican candidate for Alderman. The writer of this has been with Alderman Wahl for two years in the Common Council, and it gives us pleasure to bear personal testimony to his unblemished integrity and unwearied attention to the interests of his constituents, and of the city at large. He is in all respects an honest, whole-souled man, true as steel to every principle of Republican freedom.

TO THE POLLS.

To-day decides the guardianship of all our municipal interests for another year. The tax-eaters are making a desperate rush to get into the treasury. Go to the polls early, and remain till you have deposited *the full Republican ticket.*

Alderman Ellithorpe.

Ex-Alderman A. C. Ellithorpe has a grief. He rushes into the *Times* to give it vent, and now feels easier in his mind. He had a terrible secret in his keeping. Duty—nothing but the overpowering promptings of duty—caused him to divulge it. What do you suppose it was that weighed so heavily upon the conscience of our friend Ellithorpe. Let him speak for himself:

"Mr. Haines, fresh from the field of victory, did bolt publicly the regular Republican nomination of our last April Convention."

Mr. Ellithorpe is not only a "Republican, but an *ultra* Republican." But in his wonderful anxiety to preserve the purity of regular nominations, there is one little circumstance that he seems entirely to have forgotten. He has made a sad mistake as to the "bolter"—it was *A. C. Ellithorpe*, and not John C. Haines, that "bolted" the "regular Republican nominations of our last April Convention."

It will be remembered by West Siders that there was a spurious ticket got up, known as the "Mormon ticket," to be run in opposition to the regular Republican candidates. It was devised and nursed by the Sittses, Ellithorpes, and other soreheads, and was opposed by all good Republicans. It was this contrivance which the Mayor refused to countenance or support. He not only "bolted" the "Mormon ticket," but used his influence to get several of the candidates to withdraw from it. When election day came on, the "Mormon ticket" tumbled all to pieces, and the regular Republican ticket, which the Mayor supported, was overwhelming elected.

Having thus refreshed Mr. E.'s memory, and shown him the grave mistake he has committed, we expect as a matter of course that he will now turn in and help re-elect the man that never bolts a Republican nomination.

Third Ward.

Fernando Jones can be elected Alderman in the 3d Ward if the Republicans half do their duty. The Third is a Republican Ward by 50 to 80 votes at a fair election, when all the legal voters turn out and each man votes only once. See to it that there is a full vote on our side, and fair voting on both sides.

Over the Rhine.

The North Side is sometimes called "Over the Rhine," because of the number of sturdy Germans living in that Division of the city. Well, the boys "Over the Rhine" promise to give the Republican ticket 400 majority to-day. What do you think of that, ye South Siders?

VOTE EARLY.

The Republican voters of Chicago hardly need to be reminded of their duty to *vote early*. Deposit your ballot before noon, and then stir out your friends. See that none of your acquaintances fail to vote—the earlier the better. Every ballot placed in the boxes before noon insures a Republican triumph!

The Policy of the Enemy.

Since the nomination of Gilman, the sham Democracy have been exulting over supposed dissensions and divisions in the Republican camp. It has been their policy to give the growl of every sore-head the sound of a thunder clap, and the act of every bolter, the importance of an earthquake. In carrying it out, they have manufactured bolters and sore-heads without number, and out of the very best Republican material in the city. Men who are as true to the Republican creed and organization as the needle to the pole—men who have never supposed it possible that their political faith could be questioned, and who have never dreamed that any act of theirs would be used in the restoration of the sham Democracy to power—have been announced on the streets, in Democratic meetings, and, by Democrats, in Republican circles, as new and zealous converts to Lecomptonism and its ticket; and the announcement, a lie in the beginning, has lost none of its importance as it progressed. There are Democrats, to-day, who believe that the Republicans are so disorganized and split into factions, that Haines, before night, will be left with hardly a corporal's guard; and there are Republicans who fear that this Democratic boasting is true! The object is too apparent to deceive. But let both Democrats and Republicans be assured that the integrity of the Republican organization is not impaired. Let Republicans particularly beware how they permit the reports of the defection of this, or the treachery of that or the apathy of the other man, to dampen their hopes of victory, or excuse their neglect to work. Our ticket will be elected to last man; and when the friends assemble at Head Quarters to-night to cheer over their victory over Lecomptonism and Gilman its foolish ally, they will admit the truth of the prophecy we make. Do your duty as a Republican, and be sure of success!

Fourth Ward—Dr. Foster.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward are supporting J. H. Foster for Alderman. Mr. Foster has one specialty—public schools. For them his purse is always open; for them he is always ready to labor. Last fall he gave *one thousand dollars* to be set apart as a fund for premiums on scholarship, to incite children to study more diligently when at school. With this money prizes are bought which are given to those pupils who excel in their lessons—the object being to promote application and attention to their books on the part of the children. The Fourth Ward owes it to the good cause of education to send this time a friend and benefactor of popular instruction to the Council, that he may there labor in the cause he has so much at heart. Every friend of free schools in that ward should vote for Dr. Foster.

Look out for Spurious Tickets!

Last evening there were several spurious tickets in circulation designed to defraud the Republican voters at the polls to-day. One of these has "for City Treasurer, *Andrew Harvey*." That is not the name of the Republican candidate for Treasurer. Another of these fraudulent concerns has the name of Mr. Riedel for City Collector instead of Mr. Mueller, the Republican candidate—the balance of the ticket containing the names of the regular Republican nominees. The correct ticket is that which stands at the head of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE this morning.

Vote for A. H. Burley.

It will be an honor to the Ninth Ward to be represented in the Council by two such citizens as B. CARPENTER and A. H. BURLEY. If every decent, right-minded man does his duty to-day in the Ninth Ward, Mr. BURLEY will be elected to the Council by a handsome majority. He is infinitely better qualified than his opponent, who is a very ignorant, incompetent man for the office of Alderman.

Good Old Days of Dyer.

The *Times* wants the good old Dyer times to be re-established in Chicago—those good old days when he was the best Democrat who could steal most and hide best. When the proceeds of 14 mills of taxes were eaten up. When $100,000 were borrowed to be eaten, and when a floating debt of $194,000 besides were created. Ah! those were juicy days for Democrats.

Boys, Do You Hear That?

The indomitable Republicans of the "old bloody 7th Ward" say they are going to roll up 200 clean majority for the whole Republican ticket. The boys over the Rhine never scratch their tickets, but go the "whole hog." That's the way to do it if you want to win.

The Big Wards.

There will be a close race to-day between the First, Fifth and Sixth Wards to see which will roll up the largest majority in proportion to the vote each one will cast. The aggregate Republican majorities in these three will reach 1,200.

The Council.

See to it that you vote for the right men for the Council. We print the names of the Republican candidates for Aldermen in another place, with the Wards in which they belong. *Let them all be elected.*

☞ Let the telegraph, to-night, send word to the Republicans all over the Union, that Chicago is still true to her principles—that she is still the leading Republican city; that free-souled men, and not dough-faces, sway her councils, and a shout will go up to-morrow morning from Leavenworth to Boston for the Young Giant of the North-west. To-day for work, to-night for congratulations.

Tragedy in Washington.

We have by telegraph the details of a tragedy in Washington—being no less than the shooting of the U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, by Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Member of Congress from New York City. The provocation was an alleged intimacy on the part of the former with the wife of the latter. Sickles had previously and quite publicly declared his determination to take the life of Key, (the District Attorney.) Key fell dead instantly, and Sickles gave himself up to the authorities.

The Judicial Election in Wisconsin.

The Republicans of our sister State have been having a dismal time over the question of a candidate for the Supreme Bench—the difficulty being found in the failure of the State Central Committee to call a Convention to nominate a candidate. The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* of Saturday learns that the Republican members of the Legislature have resolved in the emergency to designate and call out a candidate on the 5th inst.

Daring Robbery and Desperate Fight.

[From the Berlin, (Wis.) Democrat.]

The house of a German named Mott, in the town of Seneca, (Wis.) was broken into on Monday night, the 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 A. M., by five men, who demanded that Mr. Mott should give up his money; on his refusal, the robbers beat him so severely that he was left on the floor for dead. They then commenced beating Mrs. Mott; two boys, sons of Mr. Mott, one 12 and the other 14 years old, who were sleeping in the chamber above, were awakened and came down stairs, one of them with a gun, which he discharged into the bowels of one of the villains. The boys then rushed at another of the robbers, and threw him down, when another struck the oldest boy on the head and knocked him down. The other boy got away and ran to a neighbor's, who, being afraid to interfere, loaned the brave little fellow his gun. On the boy's return he heard the robbers coming, and, hiding in the brush he fired at them and wounded two more of the villains. The next day one of the scoundrels named George Maxson was arrested by Philo M. Knapp, Esq., of Princeton, another, named Wahnke, a German, was also arrested, and offers to turn State's evidence, and has implicated a great many as belonging to the gang.

Some other arrests have been made and a large quantity of counterfeiting tools have been discovered on the premises of Delos Maxson, with a lot of bogus money.

Great Britain Out-Herods the U. S. in Central America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Advices from Central America concur in stating that Sir Gore Ouseley had succeeded in making a favorable treaty for England with Nicaragua, and that a copy was on its way to London. Sir Gore was about to proceed to Costa Rica, and there were reports of the speedy return of Mr. Lamar to the United States.

It is said a French treaty with Nicaragua corresponding with the English is to be accepted.

THE CITY.

Places of Holding the Polls.

First Ward—American House; Inspectors, Orrington Lunt, D. R. H[illegible], Morgan L. Keith.

Second Ward—Engine House No. 1. G. J. Jenks, Theobold Hartmann, J. L. Marsh.

Third Ward—Court House. George A. Fisge, C. B. Farwell, M. Loach.

Fourth Ward—Engine House No. 2. John R. Allen, John Boorman, Nicholas Burdell.

Fifth Ward—Engine House, corner of Clinton and Washington streets. Noah Sturtevant, Russell Green, B. F. Bradley.

Sixth Ward—Engine House No. 4. J. B. Culver, P. McGinnis, Gustav Leverenz.

Seventh Ward—Corner of Wells street and Chicago avenue. N. Mears, A. Brunning, W. W. McFarlin.

Eighth Ward—North Market Hall. Eli Bates, Caspar Butz, T. J. Kinsella.

Ninth Ward—Engine House No. 8. A. C. Coventry, G. B. Carpenter, John S. Voght.

Tenth Ward—Land office of Mr. Shoup, corner of Twelfth and South Clinton streets. Samuel Rugg, Charles Reitz, T. Schaaf.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, February 28, 1859.

Whereas, Information has been conveyed to me that it is the intention of sundry persons, not residents of this city, to attempt to vote at the election to be holden to-day, March 1st, I do hereby make proclamation, and give all such persons notice, and all others who shall attempt to vote, who are not legally entitled to do so, that all illegal voting will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. And I do hereby direct all officers in charge of the polls, and request all good citizens, to use the utmost vigilance in aiding to detect all such illegal voters.

JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor.

A Scandinavian Rally.

On Saturday evening, a Scandinavian Republican meeting was held at K. Olson's store, corner of Union and Owen streets. The meeting organized by electing K. Iverson, President, and O. T. Birkhand, Secretary. Several speeches were made in both the Norwegian and English languages. The room being too small for the audience, it was resolved that the meeting adjourn to Smith's building, corner of King and Desplaines streets.

An immense crowd assembled at the last mentioned place, and were addressed both in Norwegian and English. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most rapturous cheers and hurrahs were given for the Republican ticket. Every one expressed his determination to support the Republican ticket, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, with a tremendous hurrah for the Republican nominees.

The Opera of "Martha" this Evening.

Madame Colson appears again this evening in Flotow's *chef d' oeuvre* the beautiful opera of "Martha," sustaining the *role* of the royal peasant girl Henrietta. The cast for this evening's entertainment is thus far the most brilliant of the season—Madame Strakosch as Nancy, Mons. Junca as Plunkett, Sig. Brignoli as Lionel and Signor Nicola as Sir Tristan. The scene of "Martha" is laid in England in the time of Queen Anne, and alternates between the Palace of Kew and the Richmond Fair. "Martha" is one of the choicest gems in the musical *repertoire*. The action throughout is lively, and the finale satisfactory to all true lovers, while the score is not surpassed in the musical triumphs of the age. It abounds in fine solos, and choruses which are familiar to all.

The Strakosch Troupe will also give a grand gala Matinee at Metropolitan Hall on Friday next at 2 P. M., for the benefit of Grace Church. Admission to all parts of the Hall one dollar.

MAGI IN DIFFICULTY.—Two wise men of the east came from New York State not long since, and set up in this city as magicians, styling themselves Fakirs, prepared to give exhibitions at Minstrel Hall, on Randolph street. To help them piece out their wardrobe, Mr. Roberts, proprietor of the Hall, gave them an order on Mrs. Martin, costumer at McVicker's Theatre, for dresses, which she furnished. After the performance, they were duly returned.

Subsequently, they went to Mrs. Martin without an order, and obtained two dresses, valued at $25, pretending that they were to give another performance. Having obtained the dresses, they suddenly left for a tour in the country. On Saturday last, they returned to the city, and one of them, Joseph C. North, was arrested—the other one, Frank Ward, escaping. The latter, however, was arrested by Bradley's force. Both have been held to appear.

LARCENIES.—A man named John Johnson was yesterday arrested and held to bail for the larceny of brass castings from the Galena depot. The property amounting in all to $50 in value, had been sold to a junk dealer named Fitzsimmons, who was arrested while in the act of selling it at Nugent's Foundry. He implicated John Johnson as the thief, and the latter was taken into custody.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John Hart was arrested for larceny, on suspicion of having stolen a double barreled gun and a steam guage he was attempting to pawn.

MARK THAT.—When, on the occasion of the Lake street fire, Silas McBride, then Chief Engineer, was openly defied and insulted by some of the firemen under his charge, (but never under his command,) then was fully evinced the danger of filling so important a post with so worthless an officer. There is not a boy who runs with the hose cart that would fear to defy and disobey McBride, and for this reason insubordinate firemen seek to day to elect an easy chief. The best firemen in the city, the flower of our present and past Fire Departments, are seeking to-day to secure a leader all will respect and none dare to disobey. The citizens are bound to help them elect U. P. Harris.

RAISING BUSINESS BLOCKS.—The Garden City Hotel on the corner of Madison and Market streets has been raised to grade, by Messrs. Ely & Smith. This firm are also about to commence raising to the new grade of Lake street, the marble dry goods palace of Wm. M. Ross & Co. It is to be raised twenty inches.

This business of raising business blocks to grade has already called into the field several firms, among whom a competition for jobs has left little profits for any. The general results tell well for the city however.

DISSOLVED.—It will be observed that the firm of Collins & Blatchford, extensive Lead-Pipe and Sheet Lead manufacturers in this city and St. Louis, have dissolved. Mr. Blatchford continues the business in Chicago. We intended a longer notice this morning, but prefer to take time to look through the establishment and make a note of our observations.

PRESENTATION TO THE CITIZENS' FIRE BRIGADE.—At a meeting of this Company on the 17th inst., Lieut. Wm. B. Bass, of Company 3, presented the Brigade with an elegant eagle-headed flag-staff. Capt. Raymond received it on behalf of the Company, in a brief speech thanking Mr. Bass as well for the beautiful gift, as for the devotion that he has ever shown to the interests of the Brigade.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Last evening *Il Trovatore* was magnificently given, Parodi, Mad. Strakosch, Brignoli, and Amodio in the principal parts. The second week opens with a promise of splendid houses and much enthusiasm. To night *Martha* will be given. To-morrow night we are to have *Norma*. On Thursday evening *Sonnambula*.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.—A man named Bartlett Hallett has given bonds in $1000 to appear to-morrow to answer to a charge of rape preferred against him by a girl named Mary McDonald, who alleges that the offence was committed at the Young American Saloon under the Sherman House.

☞ Yesterday was one of March's best, anticipated some twenty days or more. A little more such weather and vegetation would begin to spread itself. Peach trees and such like, however, are advised to lie still for a while to come.

ATTENTION BRIGADE.—There will be a regular meeting of the Citizen's Fire Brigade at their rooms, on Thursday, 3d inst., at 7½ P. M. Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

☞ Messrs. Newhall & Co. sent to our sanctum yesterday a "hull bilin" of maple sap in the form of toothsome maple sugar. Greenies, they say, made it. Well, they must be very green men who buy it.

☞ This morning, at 10 o'clock, Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson sell at their salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and splendid assortment of Furniture, Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, and housekeeping goods, and books.

THE MURDER CASES.

Impressive Scene at the Circuit Court Room.

Michael Finn and Michael McNamee Sentenced to be Hung.

MARTIN BARRY SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

Great Public Interest—Appearance of the Prisoners—The Convicts in the Jail.

Monday was one of the most impressive and important days in the criminal annals of Chicago. More than one decade had passed in this county before the exemption from executions for Capital offences was varied by the expiation of the crime of William Jackson a year or more since. The execution of Staub followed not many months thereafter, and now we have in our jail three men under sentence of death.

The issue in the Henry Jumpertz case is already known; his partners the solemn results of the late term of the Circuit Court of this county, came up to succeed him before Judge Manierre in the decision upon the motions for new trials. The case of Michael McNamee represented by Messrs. Ayer and Mattocks was taken up yesterday morning. The motion for a new trial was based not upon any matter of evidence but upon alleged informalities.

The Court in a decision which occupied three hours in its delivery, passed over the whole ground covered by the motion, and held that the informalities were not of such a nature as to vitiate the verdict. The motion for a new trial was overruled. At the opening of the afternoon session of the Court, the attendance large in the morning, was such as to densely fill all available space in the Court Room.

Among the spectators were numerous ladies. The outer halls were crowded by hundred of persons utterly unable to obtain admission.

The prisoner, McNamee is a light-haired, smooth-faced, light-complexioned man of about thirty-five years age, an Irishman by birth, and not above mediocrity in the laboring class of his countrymen. His is not a countenance quick to manifest emotion, and he passed through the trying scene of yesterday without the slightest manifestation of feeling, though there was no lightness of manner. At the opening of the Court he rose to receive the address and sentence of the Court, which was delivered by Judge Manierre as follows:

Michael McNamee—You stand before me convicted by the verdict of a jury of the murder of your wife, Jane McNamee, on the 22d July last, —and all that remains for this Court to do is to pronounce upon you the final sentence and judgment of the law.

Before doing so, in conformity with the established practice of the law in capital cases, I inquire of you whether you have aught to urge why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?

[The prisoner in reply stated that he had nothing to say, and the Court proceeded.]

Of your guilt there remains upon my mind no doubt whatever—the evidence conclusively establishes it. Indeed, though a new trial has been urged by your counsel, yet they have not felt it their duty to urge upon me as a reason therefor that the jury have found their verdict against the weight of evidence—nor that a reasonable doubt remains of your guilt. I am thus relieved from the duty of a careful analysis and scrutiny of the evidence upon which the jury found their verdict.

Your counsel relied much in your defence upon the plea of drunkenness; that you were under the influence of liquor at the time you perpetrated this horrible crime, I have no doubt—the evidence I think establishes that fact; but the law declares that drunkenness shall be no excuse or defence for crime. It was also urged in your defence that the degree of drunkenness may have amounted to insanity—to an utter dethronement of reason. But of this there is no evidence, on the contrary, many of the circumstances establish beyond any doubt that during all the time in which this murder was perpetrated you were, though intoxicated, in the full possession of your reason. I shall only allude to a few of them.

When you gave notice early in the morning of July 9, that your wife was dead, she was found in bed shockingly beaten, bruised and bloody, but in a position so natural that the medical witnesses express the confident belief that she was so placed before death or very soon after, and before the body became rigid. The clothes were carefully drawn over her; and her own torn garments smoothed down with something like order.

By whom was she so placed?—in your own bed, the bed in which you slept, yourself, that night? If she had been so bruised and beaten in the street, she could never have taken herself into her rooms in the third story of that building, and placed herself in that position in the bed. The blows upon the head were alone sufficient to produce insensibility and the entire loss of the power of locomotion—nor could the most careful examination discover any traces of blood on the stairway leading to your room.

What is your explanation of this evidence? It is that the deceased left your house at the hour of 9 o'clock the night previous—that you sat up waiting at the window for her till 12 o'clock—that then you retired to bed to wake at 4 o'clock in the morning to find her dead by your side.

I do not cite these facts here for the purpose of showing your guilt, but only for the purpose before indicated, though the account is utterly improbable in itself. They prove conclusively a *design* on your part to convey a false impression as to the cause of death—the best that under the circumstances you could form as an explanation of this tragedy. This effort of your understanding discloses your own consciousness of the crime—an effort utterly irreconcilable with the idea of insanity.

And not the least evidence of design and reason on your part is the further fact that the body was found shockingly bruised and torn in the lower part of the abdomen—for the purpose, unquestionably, of giving plausibility to the account that she had received her injuries elsewhere, at the hands of a ravisher.

But notwithstanding all this, there is much in your case to enlist profound sympathy. That your domestic relations were in some measure unfortunate, I cannot doubt; that your wife was not all that you could wish, may be admitted. Yet her faults you may have formed yourself; and consequently must be responsible for, to some extent; that at the time she met her death at your hand you were laboring under the influence of ardent spirits—excited not only, but maddened to the degree of murder. You fall as another victim to the fell destroyer—intemperance.

That you are not naturally wicked may be believed from the evidence. None, I think, speak of you as a man of wicked disposition. Your appearance bears no indication of a naturally vicious man. In this terrible extremity, I cannot withhold from you an expression of my commiseration! If I could save you consistently with my sense of duty, I would. If there were any doubt of your guilt, it would be with a glad heart I would say to you, Go! But it is not in my power so to do. Of your guilt, there is no doubt. You have committed the greatest crime known to either the law of God or man. That crime has a deeper shade and significance because the victim was your wife. The law denounces the penalty of death—it is my duty to pronounce it.

In your poor, obscure and apparently unfriended condition, you have not been without friends. You have had counsel assigned to defend you, who have been earnestly constant and devoted in the discharge of their duty. They have omitted nothing, as the Court will bear witness. They have done this without fee or reward. Your children have found a friend who will care for and protect them, and teach them, I trust, to deplore the crime by which a mother was destroyed and a father was compelled to mount the scaffold.

To meet such a death requires the extremest human fortitude—not only the mere pang of dissolution and the consciousness that your name will be forever associated with so terrible a crime and odious penalty—but the fear of meeting an offended and just God.

Yet in this hour, I bid you be of good cheer; that though human law does not forgive the criminal and say to them as the Savior said, "Go and sin no more"—but exacts the penalty, yet there is hope for you of forgiveness, as there was for the malefactor who died on the cross when the Savior offered up his spirit.

To that God and to his mercy I can alone commend you. It is all that I have it in my power to do.

The Sentence—The sentence of the Court is that you Michael McNamee, be taken from the bar of this Court to the jail of this county, and that on the 6th of May next, between the rising of the sun and the going down of the same, you be taken by the Sheriff and hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner was then remanded to the jail.

THE CASE OF FINN.

The case of Michael Finn, convicted of the murder of Vial, was then taken up. The motion for a new trial, by his counsel, C. R. Jones, Esq. had not been argued. Like the former, it was based on alleged informalities. The Court having occupied less time than in the previous case, overruled the motion.

Finn was then asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He answered in an earnest tone, "It never entered my mind to kill that man, for which I thank God, who sees the hearts of all men."

The Court then proceeded to the address and sentence, and took occasion first to speak more definitely of the crime of the prisoner. He expressed his confidence in the propriety of the distinction made in other States as to degrees of murder. He was confident from the evidence that there was no purpose of murder in the mind of Finn. The evidence had shown that he had abundant opportunity to wreak his full will on his victim, and yet no serious wound was given beside that on the leg below the knee. He should not hesitate to join with such movement as might be made to induce the exercise of the Executive power to the commutation to life imprisonment.

Judge Manierre then proceeded to pass sentence upon Finn, substantially the same, and fixing the same day as above.

In the McNamee case it is, we learn, the intention of the counsel to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Martin Barry was next brought into Court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for fatally stabbing a saloon keeper in this city. He was, it will be remembered, put on trial for murder, but the case became one of manifest manslaughter, and the youthful appearance of the prisoner doubtless had much to do with the light term of imprisonment fixed by his jury.

We have thus now three convicted murderers awaiting penalty of death in our jail in this city. It should be and doubtless will be a general source of satisfaction among the right-thinking portion of our community that by a law passed by our late Legislature, the public are to be spared, what too many will feel a loss, the spectacle of executions in the face of day with a gaping crowd in attendance. It is a tardy honor to Illinois that henceforth all executions are to be private.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jacob B. Merrick vs. Minihan & Simpson.—United States Circuit Court, before Hon. Thomas Drummond.

This was an action by the plaintiff as endorser against the defendants as the drawers of four, and as the acceptors of two, bills of exchange, all of which were made payable at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, N. Y., and amounted to the sum of twenty seven thousand dollars. The bills were all drawn payable to the order of F. S. Day & Co., and by them endorsed to the plaintiff.

The defendant, Simpson, filed especial pleas, and the defendant Minihan the general issue only.

The especial matters of defence were as follows:

1st. That the bills were executed by defendants for the mere accommodation of Harmon & Huntoon, the drawers. That they received in payment from said F. S. Day & Co., no consideration except drafts drawn by the Bank of Peru on *time*, payable at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York. That the bank is prohibited by the provisions of the act (the 20th section of the general banking law) from issuing drafts not payable on demand. That the issue of the same was an illegal act, rendering the security therefor void. That no subsequent payment by the bank of its time drafts could render valid the bills declared, constituting as they did part and portion of the illegal contract giving rise to the issue of the prohibited time drafts of the bank. That the object and policy of the prohibition was to protect the public from issues of bank premises of this character, as also to protect the stockholders of banks, and its depositors and creditors from the insolvency and bankruptcy incident to the issue of such paper. That the object of the legislative prohibition was to *prohibit* the issue by the banks of time bills, and that payment of the same was but a *consummation* of the original unlawful act of issuing the same. That their payment could not give a right of action on the common courts for money had and received, or paid out or otherwise howsoever. The Court instructed the jury on this point, that although the original issue of the time drafts of the bank might be illegal, yet the subsequent payment of the same would constitute a valid consideration for the promise of the defendants. To the giving of which last part of said instruction the defendant's counsel excepted.

Another ground of defence was that the bills declared on were wholly void, a greater rate of interest than ten per cent. having been taken by F. S. Day & Co., who, it was claimed, was a mere nominal firm, having no existence in fact, but organized for the mere purpose of attempting to evade the law. That the transaction was in fact a transaction with the Bank of Peru, and in violation of its charter, rendering the securities taken wholly void. That the case was not governed by the general usury laws of the State, declaring forfeit merely the excess of interest reserved or taken. That the 3d section of the general act of January 31, 1857, extending to corporations and declaring simply that the reserving of a rate of interest exceeding ten per cent. should only have the effect of rendering forfeit the excess, was repealed by the 5th section of the act of the 14th of February, 1857, declaring that banks should not be authorized to take or reserve interest at a rate greater than ten per cent. per annum. That the first named act took effect from its passage, and the latter not until after sixty days from the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Court instructed the jury on this point, to the effect that if the rights of the party were to be determined by the Bank Charter, the taking more than ten per cent would render the paper declared on void. That if it was to be governed by the general law of the State, and the 3d section of the act of 31st January was not repealed by that of 14th February, the paper would not be void, although interest at the rate of more than ten per cent per annum was taken. His Honor stated that he had, with some doubt, come to the conclusion to instruct the jury that the 3d section of the act of 31st January, as to banks, was not repealed by the 5th section of the act of 14th February; that both stood, and hence banks and individuals stood on the same footing. To which ruling defendant's counsel excepted.

A further ground of defence was raised by the defendant Simpson's plea that the bills declared on were executed by his co-partner, without the scope of the co-partnership business. There was much evidence on this point, and it elicited a full discussion.

A further ground of defence insisted upon by the defendants' counsel was, that the plaintiff was a merely nominal or colorable plaintiff; that the Bank of Peru was the real party; that the bills were assigned to plaintiff since the suit was commenced. There was much and conflicting evidence on this point. The charge of His Honor Judge Drummond was very full and clear as to all of the points.

The jury rendered their verdict for the defendants. Beckwith, Merrick & Cassin; Ghumosero & Eldridge, and Hasbrouck Davis, attorneys for plaintiff. Edward H. Brackett and Thomas Dent attorneys for defendants.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

Present: Messrs. Haven, Haven, Hoard, Brooks, Taft, Porter, Ward, Foster, Adams, Carpenter and Dore.

Absent: Messrs. Moseley, Baumann, Hayes, Higginson and Bass.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented a report respecting repairs and improvements.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were authorized to provide gutters for the roofs and screens at the Branch of the Jones School.

On motion of Dr. Foster, it was voted that School No. 11 hereafter be designated as the Newbury School.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Brooks:

Resolved, That Robinson's Elementary Astronomy be used in the High School, and that all other text books upon that subject in said school be discontinued. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, it was voted that Hitchcock's Geology be used as a text book in the High School till otherwise ordered by the Board.

On the motion of Mr. Brooks, the President and the Superintendent were authorized to provide the necessary chemical substances to be used in performing experiments in the High School.

The following appointments of teachers were confirmed:

Emeline S. Haley, Principal of primary department, Foster School; salary, $375. Sarah E. Catlin, Assistant in primary department, Foster School; salary, $300. Ellen V. Smith, Assistant in primary department, Newbury School; salary, $300. Ann E. Winchell, branch of Jones School; salary, $325.

Reports were presented by the Sub-Committees and the Superintendent respecting the condition of the schools.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the salary of Elizabeth J. Cory and that of Sarah J. Merriman, teachers in the Foster School, were advanced each from $300 to $325.

On the motion of Mr. Brooks, Jennie E. McLaren was transferred from the Primary to the Grammar department of the Foster School.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the subject of relieving the Foster School from its crowded condition, was referred to the President and Superintendent, with power to act.

Mr. Haven, President of the Board, presented a report respecting the selection of a room for the use of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the subject of providing a room for the use of the Board, was referred back to the President and Superintendent with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, adjourned to Saturday, March 19th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

W. H. WELLS, Sec'y.

MT. VERNON MATINEE.—*Messrs. Editors*:—I take pleasure in announcing to you that the proceeds of the Matinee, after paying all the expenses, amount to $306.00, which amount I have paid to Mr. E. I. Tinkham, the Treasurer of the Committee of Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund.

Yours truly, JNO. B. DRAKE, Ch'n Com. on Matinee.

HELD TO BAIL.—The two men Cunningham and McCloskey, before alluded to as having robbed a railroad man, named Henry Coburn, of about $120, having for that purpose got him intoxicated, have been held to bail in $800 each. They were betrayed by a woman of the town, to whom McCloskey communicated the success of their scheme.

[From the Chicago Times of this morning.]

TREMENDOUS INVASION OF THE STREETS.

Great Public Disturbances.

A "PACKED" CONVENTION.

Omnibus Horses Frightened.

OUR REPORTER BADLY CRUSHED.

There are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and it is with bitter agony of soul as Democrats and as citizens of Chicago, that we appeal to the people that this day be not lost, in the opportunity offered to relieve this ungoverned city. Is it not enough that ruin stares us in the face, that so low have our finances sunk as a city, as shown by the Comptroller's report, that for one of our citizens to write "Chicago" after his name in a hotel register in New York, is amply sufficient to guarantee his being denied a room without a special previous deposit at the desk.

We say with bitter sadness what is a Chicago Bond worth in the market, and how much pocket change the city now has for paying its daily expenses? Financially we are ruined, and the Court House might pass to the auction block to-morrow but that fortunately the city does not own it. Let us proceed. Financial ruin was bad enough. But there is a deeper depth!

There is a loss that paltry dollars cannot replace. We refer to our lives and liberties. Both are in peril. Vote friends. Vote Democrats early, often and everywhere for your rights to-day. Do not be deterred by threats or promises. The events of last evening, that we are to relate, indicate fully to what a depth we have sunk. A riotous mob ruffianly revel in our streets, and override us, as witness last evening.

Will it be believed that Randolph street, one of our most public thoroughfares was last evening filled with a riotous mob several thousand strong. That even the Temple of Justice was not respected, but a disorderly rout of some three thousand or more held possession of the building on its north entrance, and that a hideous din was kept up to the extent of shouting. It should have been enough that Metropolitan Hall was the scene of a large gathering, though we have the best of proof that that was "packed"—and can our opponents deny it?

We make the distinct charge against the Republicans that they disturbed the peace of the city last evening. There was no call for an aggregate assembly of some seven or eight thousand. The Democracy were quiet—why not our opponents? Is this the time, when the fractured limb of a late martyr in our holy cause may still be infirm, to indulge in noisy and unseemly disturbances? Thomas Dyer's leg is not yet well. If last evening, on Randolph street, is an indication of what is to take place under John C. Haines the coming year, let the people defeat his election to-day!

(The above is all we propose to publish of this article. For the rest, see the *Times* of this morning. How it came into our possession, matters not, but it certainly is one of the best grounded complaints the *Times* has ever given utterance to.

We may as well confess that the Republicans were noisy last evening. The *Times* only slightly understates the numbers; though if it had dared to charge the same amount of disturbance upon a corporal's guard, we think our neighbor would have done so. The desire to make the row as great as possible, quite drowned out the apparent intention of deceiving as to numbers.

Probably the numbers present at the three magnificent mass meetings, in the Court House Square, and on the corner of Randolph and La-salle street, fell not far short of eight thousand.

As to noise, there was some we confess that too much speaking, much music, much cheering. The people expect to elect JOHN C. HAINES *et al.* to-day, and were just firing up a little that was all.

The *Times'* article has saved us some writing, and we adopted it at the risk of having them set up a pretty little short of theft.

The people will be out at the polls to-day as they were at the meetings last evening, and the *Times* will object to that. If they will leave their copy lying round loose again, or send us slips of proof we shall be happy to give place to their objections.)

POLICE SUNDRIES—Albert H. Jacobi, the man who attempted to poison himself on Saturday, was fined $30, for vagrancy; A. De Witt abusing his wife, $5; Mary Smith, disorderly, $3 and 60 days; T. C. Maw, disorderly $5.

☞ The steamer Cleveland will leave for Two Rivers and intermediate ports, on Thursday, March 3d, at 8 P. M. For freight or passage apply to Drew & Goodrich, River street, near the Light House.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Pike's Peak Boots, water-proof and made expressly for the Gold Regions. Also Rubber Boots at cost at the Boot and Shoe Exchange, 161 Lake street, second door west of La Salle street. ma1-1w.

☞ Those desirous of always presenting a respectable appearance, as well as of making their clothes last longer than is ordinarily the case, will do well to call and leave their old garments with our well known friends, Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, who are still on hand beautifying and renovating the outer man by their celebrated chemical dyeing and scouring process. By all means give them a call and test the virtues of their system.

OLYMPIC BASE BALL CLUB.—A meeting of the O. B. B. C. will be held at their club room, No. 163 Kinzie street, on Thursday evening March 3d, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. WM. BARRY WILLARD, Sec.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Trunks, valises and traveling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. S. Wright's 61 and 219 South Clark street. fe19-2m.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir, Sewing Machines. [illegible] Lake street. ja4-1y-b506

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. L. Cornell & Co., 135 Lake street. oc26-1y

MARRIED.

On the 23d of February, at St. Matthew's Church, Kenosha, Wisconsin, by the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, JULIUS D. HAVEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., and ELLEN J. SPEAR, only daughter of Hugh & Spear, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.

Buffalo papers please copy.

In Pembroke, N. H., Feb. 25th, H. H. TOWNS, of Chicago, and Miss LIZZIE J. COCHRAN, of the former place.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. Chapman, at the house of Dr. T. Shannon, at Orange, N. Y., JAMES LANE [illegible], of Phelps, N. Y., and Miss SARAH L. IRWIN, of Chicago, Illinois.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, SLIDELL F. L. COOK, infant son of Isaac and Jennie A. Cook, aged 3 weeks and 2 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, at the residence of Mrs. Brock, 163 Monroe street.

In Williamsburg, N. Y., Feb. 18, in the 49th year of his age, CHARLES H. LAYTON a widely known and respected printer, many years connected with the New York Herald Office.

New Advertisements.

☞ S. M. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 31 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North-West. ja1 1859 1y

PERSONAL.—MANY THANKS TO YOU "Lina." I wish to see you. Adieu. [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST in Sewing Machine Office—one that has some knowledge of sewing machines. None other need apply. Apply at 140 Lake street. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR immediately, a beautiful Cottage on Calumet avenue in the South Division, containing 6 rooms, with a very low lease of ground for 5 years. The lot is fenced, and tastefully laid out with evergreens. There is also on the premises an abundance of fruit of all descriptions. The Horse Railroad will pass the door before the year is out. Apply to W. J. HOODLESS, 212 South Water street. ma1 [illegible]

TO RENT—THE STONE FRONT THREE story and basement house No. 334 North Lasalle street, with a two story barn and wood shed in the rear. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, No. 1 Loomis' Block, Corner Clark and S. Water-st. ma1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN THREE story unfinished Brick Houses, corner Wabash avenue and Harmon Court. This property will be offered on unusually favorable terms for purchasers. Apply to WM. H. ADAMS, 129 Canal street, or to C. L. HARMON, 183 South Water street. ma1 [illegible]

TO BAKERS.—WANTED A MAN fully conversant with every department of the Baking business and who would be required to take full charge of the Bake House. A married man and one possessing some knowledge of Confectionary would be preferred. Any one possessing the above requisites may procure a good situation by addressing a letter to T. R. WOOLLACROFT, Janesville, Post Office, Wis. ma1-1w

MASKS TO REPRESENT Everybody and Everything, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Peugeot's Chicago Variety Store, No. 40 Clark Street. ma1

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF WILLARD, Alexander & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. A. Willard retiring from the firm, he having sold his interest in the Banking House of Willard, Alexander & Co. to L. E. Alexander & Co. L. A. WILLARD, L. E. ALEXANDER. February 1, 1859. L. A. Willard will continue his office at 50 Clark st.

L. E. ALEXANDER & CO., BANKERS. BANK OF DEPOSIT. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, AND COLLECTION. 50..........Clark Street..........50 [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of Rees, Denman & Co. for the transaction of the Real Estate Brokerage and Commission Business in all its branches, in the city of Chicago, and throughout all the North-western states and Territories. JAMES H. REES, SAMUEL DENMAN, DAVID P. SLOCUM. Chicago, March 1, 1859.

REES, DENMAN & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 48 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. JAMES H. REES.—SAMUEL DENMAN.—DAVID P. SLOCUM.

Lots and Lands for sale by Rees, Denman & Co., No. 48 La Salle street, Chicago. [illegible]

Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line of SCREW STEAMERS. ON THE OPENING OF LAKE NAVIGATION the Proprietors of this Line will put on this route from Buffalo to Chicago, Seven First Class A 1 screw Steamers, of great strength and speed. Forming a Tri-Weekly Line, [illegible] CONTRACTING AGENTS: [illegible] SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agent, Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, N. Y. mh1-1m-c355

1859 Spring Trade. 1859
Dry Goods, Shoes & Hats, AT WHOLESALE. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., (Late Davis, Moody & Co.,) Have Removed to Store 42 - - Lake Street, - - 42 Where they are prepared to show a large stock of DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, [illegible]

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS —IN— ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKYS. [illegible] W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., Manufacturers for A. F. CROSKEY. mh1 c323

RAYMOND'S LATEST IMPROVED Double Threaded Family Sewing Machine. PRICE $25 00—CASES AND STANDS EXTRA. Warranted to be as Good as Any in the World. They will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Fell, Gather and Embroider, and are especially adapted to family use. [illegible] P. O. Box 1865. No. 108 Lake street, Up Stairs. AGENTS WANTED. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court. April Term, A. D. 1859. William A. Grow vs. Peter Reed. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GOODRICH, FARWELL & SCOVILLE, Plff's Att'y. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given, [illegible] Chicago, February 28, 1859. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

For Pike's Peak. A PASSAGE TO THE GOLD REGIONS of Kansas, including fifty lbs. Baggage, Board through, and sixty days Provisions there, can be secured for $[illegible] at Dr. [illegible] Office, 126 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill., if applied for this week. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of Collins & Blatchford, proprietors of the Chicago Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. Blatchford having purchased the interest of Morris Collins in said Works. [illegible] MORRIS COLLINS, E. W. BLATCHFORD. Chicago, March 1, '59.

Chicago Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

[illegible] MORRIS COLLINS. St. Louis, March 1, '59.

St. Louis Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works. [illegible] MORRIS COLLINS. St. Louis, March 1, 1859.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works. E. W. BLATCHFORD, MANUFACTURER OF Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead, AND DEALERS IN PIG LEAD. Agents for COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY, —AND— St. Louis Shot Tower. ☞ A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand. ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED. E. W. Blatchford, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

Amusements.

Grand Gala Matinee! AT METROPOLITAN HALL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF GRACE CHURCH, On Friday, March 4th. Day Performance at 2 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 1 when the principal artists of Mr. Strakosch's celebrated Italian Opera Company will appear, including the Orchestra. [illegible] Admission to all parts of the Hall, $1. PROGRAMME—PART FIRST. [illegible] PART SECOND. [illegible] Tickets can be obtained at all the principal music and book stores, and at the principal hotels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF STRAKOSCH'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA. [illegible] Director and Conductor, MAURICE STRAKOSCH; Leader, HERR KREUTZER. This Evening, Tuesday, March 1, Flotow's chef d'oeuvre MARTHA. [illegible] Madame PAULINE COLSON as Lady Henrietta. [illegible] LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON. WEDNESDAY, Bellini's grand Opera, NORMA. [illegible]

Particular Notices.

$100 PER MONTH AND MORE CAN be made by young and enterprising men with a few dollars capital, by calling on Dr. H. BEALE, Sherman House, or addressing Box 2,494, Chicago. [illegible]

$40,000. A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE WANTED of from $25,000 to $40,000 in exchange for cash and good farming lands. Apply to HILL & SWASEY, Auctioneers, 54 Dearborn street. [illegible]

STERLING EXCHANGE.—DRAFTS ON the Union Bank of London of One Pound and upwards, available in any part of the United Kingdom, for sale by HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. [illegible]

CHECKS OF THE ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY wanted by HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten per Cent. per Annum, FOR FIVE YEARS. First-class City Real Estate and COMMERCIAL NOTES WANTED, running from One to Twelve Months. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 37 Clark-st. [illegible]

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HOLDING claims against Cook County, will file the same with the undersigned on or before the First Monday of March next. G. B. FARWELL, Clerk. [illegible]

$100,000 TO LOAN.—THE undersigned, as agent for Eastern capitalists, is prepared to make loans on long time at ten per cent. [illegible] J. L. LEE, at Wadsworth & Co's Bank. [illegible]

TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. Drafts, Acceptances and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, [illegible] EMERY & CO. TELEGRAPH OFFICE. [illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, Bonds, Stocks, [illegible] V. DAVIDSON. [illegible]

Malt! Malt! Malt! 16,000 BU. NO. 1 CANADA BARLEY MALT, in store and for sale by WHITNEY & KIMBALL. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—FOR RENT WITH BOARD for a gentleman and lady, a front parlor and bedroom. [illegible] Michigan avenue. J. M. GREEN.

BOARDING.—FIRST CLASS BOARD and pleasant rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING.—SINGLE ROOMS AND suits of rooms, [illegible] C. D. OLIVER.

Lost.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK, CONTAINING a small amount of money and a note of hand, [illegible]

LOST—ON RINGGOLD PLACE, BEtween State street and Michigan avenue, [illegible]

Hope Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK CITY. Cash Assets..........$175,000. [illegible] T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. [illegible]

In anticipation of Manufacturing the Patent LUNAR OIL LAMPS in this city, the prices for the same have been reduced. Now is the time to secure a lamp that will in a short time pay for itself.

The amount of money expended for burning fluid, candles and coal oil would, in a short time, purchase a Lunar Oil Lamp. Remember that one gallon of Lunar Oil, burning three hours a day, and giving a light equal to eight candles, will last three months' time. The facts should not be overlooked by the prudent and economical.

Call at 47 LA SALLE STREET, and judge of the merits of Lunar Oil. [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE Of a Large Stock of FIRST QUALITY BOOTS & SHOES AT WISWALL'S, 133..........Lake Street..........133. The Stock will compare favorably in extent and quality with any ever offered in this city, and extra efforts will be made to close it out in the next THIRTY DAYS, and to accomplish this every article will be disposed of at a GREAT SACRIFICE. Persons wishing to make a SAVING OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in their Shoe Bills for this year will do well to improve this opportunity, as Such an Inducement is Very Seldom Offered. Call and you will be convinced that these are facts. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a widow lady, in a first class hotel or gentleman's family. Address "A," box 130 Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD ROOM WITH Board within a few blocks from the P. O. Address L. E. B., care drawer [illegible], P. O.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the North Side, east of Clark and South of Ohio streets. Terms must be moderate. Best of references given. Address P. O. box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED, BY THE 1ST OF MAY, OR before, a small Dwelling House, containing six or eight rooms, situated in the South Division, between Madison and Monroe streets and Clark street and the Lake. Address box [illegible].

TO REAL ESTATE MEN.—WANTED to Exchange for Chicago Property, a business in St. Louis already well established, [illegible]

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman in an old established Jobbing Grocery House. [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, a vacant Lot. [illegible]

WANTED FOR CASH—A FIRST-class House and Lot. [illegible]

BUSINESS.—ANY FIRM IN WANT OF the services of an energetic business man [illegible] E. BURTON, box 185, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS of age desires a situation [illegible]

WANTED—100,000 LBS. PORK CRACKLINGS. Apply to C. H. SEAVERNS, [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 ON Mortgage of Improved Real Estate in the city of Peoria, Illinois. [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF DAVID KING, [illegible] D. H. STARBUCK. [illegible]

To Rent.

FOR RENT—LAKE STREET STORE, No. 197 now occupied by John West, possession given May 1st. WEST MADISON STREET. A residence, No. 51 with Barn and Garden. Furniture for sale. LOTS—corner of West Madison and Clinton streets. Also, lots on Union and West Madison streets, just out of Union. FOR SALE. A GOTHIC RESIDENCE and Barn, (with lot) near Union Park. [illegible] Inquire of D. D. COOK, 44 Clark st.

TO RENT—A GOOD AND PLEASANT Dwelling House, [illegible] GEO. A. MESON.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, NEARLY new, convenient and pleasantly located in the South Division. [illegible]

TO RENT.—THE NEW MARBLE FRONT Building No. 179 South Clark street. [illegible] GEO. W. NEWCOMB.

TO RENT.—TWO NEW HOUSES, ON [illegible] A. WARD.

VALUABLE WHARFING PROPERTY to Rent. Wharf Lots 27 and 28, in Block 80, [illegible] L. LARRSEN. [illegible]

PARDEE'S BUILDING.—FOR RENT, the commodious offices on the first and second floors in Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets. [illegible] E. WILLIAMS.

TO MILLERS, MECHANICS, &C.—TO RENT, for a term of years, [illegible] E. WILLIAMS. [illegible]

For Sale.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—TWO Magnificent Rosewood Tables, with Phelan's Cushions, [illegible]

PIANO FOR SALE.—A NEW SEVEN octave Rosewood Piano, [illegible]

A LARGE SAFE FOR SALE, (HERring's make)—[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A GOOD TWO-STORY Frame House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE SCHR. BAY STATE, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHTY Acres Good Prairie Farming Land, [illegible]

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—House and Lot on Jefferson street, near Jackson, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of one of the best business stands in the West Division, [illegible]

THE COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE 304 State Street, On the North Side, near the Lake, For Sale or Exchange on Favorable Terms. [illegible]

FOR SALE, BY VAN INWAGEN & CO., Office No. 3, Reed's Building, Chicago, Ill., the following vessels: [illegible] VAN INWAGEN & CO. Chicago, February 4, 1859.

PROPELLERS FOR SALE.—THE PROpellers [illegible]

FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE, THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS [illegible]

PIKE'S PEAK! All who contemplate going to Pike's Peak are invited to call and examine our assortment of RUBBER GOODS, Among which are Camp Blankets, Beds and Pillows, Coats, Cloths, Leggins, Pantaloons, Cloaks, Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c. Part or all of which are indispensably necessary for the comfort and convenience of those crossing the plains, fording streams and rivers, and working in the Mines. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Manufacturer's Agents, 21 Dearborn-st., near Lake.

HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE AT NO. 51 South Clark street, for the sale of the stock of the Dement Building Association, [illegible] CHAS. D. [illegible]

MISSING.—MICHEL DUHAMEL, NAtive of France; aged about thirty; left New York in summer of 1857 for Chicago; was last heard of from Kappa, Wood ord County, Illinois. [illegible] P. O. Box 3036.

MUSIC.—MR. OSBOURN WILL TAKE a few pupils on the Violin or Flute in the evening. Call at 148 North Clark street, near Ontario. [illegible]

OIL COGNIAC, DO. APPLE BRANDY, Do. Wines, &c., of the best quality, for sale very cheap. [illegible]

SINGING BIRDS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of FIRST RATE SINGING BIRDS, Imported from Germany, [illegible] CHARLES ALBRECHT, 171 South Clark street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE SITUATED on the corner of Wood and Warren streets in the West Division, near Union Park, [illegible]

HARDWARE STOCK.—WE OFFER FOR Sale on favorable terms to a responsible party a well selected stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, IRON, &c., [illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

LUMBER YARD WATER LOTS ON South Branch, for Rent. [illegible] E. A. & J. M. WILLIAMS.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1859.

The Veto of the Agricultural College Bill.

The President's veto of the bill donating public lands for the endowment and maintenance of free Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, did not take the country by surprise; but the reasons upon which that veto was based, most certainly did. That the farmers and laboring men of the North should be smitten in the face by the man whom they elevated to the exalted post of Chief Magistrate of the Republic, was in the regular course of events, but that he should rest his action on the three statements—first, that the bill would not enure to the benefit of agriculture; second, that it would operate in favor of speculators in lands and against actual settlers; and third, that it would injuriously affect the public revenues—may rightly stagger the common sense of the people.

We need not again present the beneficent features of this measure. It was the matured judgment of the entire Northern Press, of both Houses of Congress, of numerous Agricultural Societies, and of every unprejudiced mind in the United States not absorbed in the breeding of negroes, that it was eminently adapted to advance and elevate the pursuits of Agriculture and Mechanics, to place a practical education in the useful arts within the reach of every boy and girl in America, to multiply the productive power of the country, to economize the muscles and elevate the taste of the laborer. For these boons the price to be paid was deemed a trifle. The public lands belong to the whole people. In the way of revenue to the general government they are a bagatelle. They constitute a prolific source of all manner of corruption. They are gambled away by leagues to moonshine railroads or thrown by whole Territories into the pockets of speculators, under the guise of Bounties to soldiers who have already been paid two prices for their services. Those who are really entitled to them, namely, those who subdue them to the uses of civilization, are studiously discouraged from entering upon them, and whatever advance is made upon the broad acres reaching hence to the Rocky Mountains, is effected in spite of an unjust and grinding land system. The people receive no benefit, direct or indirect from the empire of virgin soil belonging exclusively to them. Those who settle upon the public domain earn all they get, and no thanks are due to any one whomsoever.

But why proceed with the demonstration of a thing so palpable as that the proposed donation was for a noble and beneficent end to be attained at a cost which would never have been felt outside the circle of speculators and corruptionists who hive at Washington? The allegations of the President that the proposed donation would not enure to the benefit of agriculture, and that it would operate in favor of speculators and to the detriment of cultivators, are to be taken precisely by contraries. They belong to the level of his declaration that the Lecompton Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas. In other words, they are falsehoods, squarely and brazenly planted in the face of all facts and all experience. As well might he say that the appropriation of lands to each of the new States for common schools, tends to retard education and injure the settlement of the country. There being no reason under the broad heavens for vetoing the bill, except the remorseless negative of slavery, it made no difference what pretexts were conjured up for the purpose, and these were the first which came to hand.

Thus is the fate of this wise and just measure settled for Mr. Buchanan's official term. A majority of two-thirds of both branches of Congress cannot be expected even in the most fortunate event of the coming elections. It goes over to be adjusted by another decision of the American people, and let it be well remembered.

The Great Democratic Split.

The deceit, bad-faith and double-dealing which have characterized the Sham Democracy North and South, have at last their legitimate results. The organization is split from summit to base. The breach is so wide, that no equivocations like those which solidified the Cincinnati Platform and disgraced Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance—no mere word-swindle—no ingenious facing both ways—can bring together, even in appearance, the dissevered portions. The Democracy is divided; and we only wait the ripening of impending events, to say that it is dissolved.

The cause of the rupture dates back to 1853. Anterior to that—in 1848—the heresies of that monomaniac, John C. Calhoun, were known to exist; but as they were the nucleus around which only a handful of impracticables and nullifiers gathered, they were ignored by the Democracy North and South. In '53, dressed up anew in ambiguous phrase—with a Northern and Squatter Sovereignty aspect for the North—with a nigger-driving look for the South—they were embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and since that day, it has been the studied effort of every Democratic speech, every Democratic platform, and every Democratic editorial to cover up the fact that it was held by the masses of the party in the Free States that the People of a Territory, while in a Territorial condition, might exclude Slavery; and the other fact that the Democracy South contend that the people of a Territory cannot meddle with Slavery at all. This gross contradiction, ingeniously concealed in the authoritative national enunciations of the Democracy, has been again and again pointed out; yet so enamored have the people been with the Democratic name, and so fearful, in the event of Democratic defeat, that they would be compelled to take negroes for wives and accept mulattoes for children, that they have failed or refused to see the swindle by which Democratic victories have been won. The broaching of the Lecompton question by the South, the unhallowed decision of that Southern Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, and the numerous pro-Slavery declarations of Mr. Buchanan, at last compelled the Democracy to abandon their disguise. Douglas, warned by the threatening attitude of his constituents, after having covered up his true intent and meaning for four years, broke ground in favor of his theory of "unfriendly legislation" in which he is now backed up by a large portion of his party in the Northern States. It was not all that the Democracy of the North thought they had believed in and supported, during the years that they have been bellowing for Popular Sovereignty and the right of a people to "form their own domestic institutions in their own way;" but shabby and untenable as the position is, it is so much in advance of the genuine Calhounism held by his Southern friends, that it must be the faith by which Democracy of the Free States will hereafter swear.

The entering wedge—Douglas' Freeport speech—has done its work. The Senate of the United States has taken up the discussion which that excited, and between the contradictory and irreconcilable opinions which have been promulgated therein, each claiming that the label "Democracy" belongs to it alone, the party is rent in twain, and the country is glad!

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The Erie *Gazette*, of Thursday, says it is the full purpose of the Managers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to have the Road completed from Erie to Warren by the 1st of January next. The rails will, of course, be laid according to the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge. A company will probably be formed here to run it until the entire line is finished.

A letter just received from Philadelphia informs us that a locomotive, 4 feet 8½ inches, has been ordered for the western end, and that the formation of a Company in Erie for the purpose of running the Western Division until the Road is extended through, is earnestly and ardently desired.

—Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, has sent to the Senate the nomination of Aaron S. Pennington as Chancellor.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Great Battle on "Unfriendly Legislation," and its Results.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1859.

The debate in the Senate to-day was full of points and angles. Mr. Hale brought out the Democratic champions on Popular Sovereignty, by moving the excision of the repeal of the English prohibition from a bill authorizing a census of Kansas to be taken. Brown, of Mississippi, made a slashing sort of speech, declaring himself and his State ready to go out of the Union, unless a slave code for the Territories were passed which should authorize him and his constituents to take to and hold therein their horses, pigs, poultry and slaves. Brown said the same thing in 1850, to wit: that he would certainly leave the Union when California was admitted. Probably he would, had he not been sent to the Senate. Douglas made a Charleston Convention speech, looking North and South and chiefly South. "Niggers were property just like brutes." He used this illustration a dozen times, distinctly declaring that colored men were entitled to no more and no other consideration than beasts. A Territorial Legislature might pass a law to improve the breed, or to exclude these animals altogether, and whatever they did, he would never vote in Congress for any act overruling them. He would leave their "unfriendly legislation" to the Supreme Court. He would take the unweaned lamb, fresh from its mother, and give it to the wolf to insure its tender nurture and its proper bringing up. He would not cut the throat of the innocent himself, but he would consign it to a committee of butchers, and if anything should then happen to it his skirts would be clear of responsibility. He denied "Popular Sovereignty" *in toto*, declaring that no sort of sovereignty had any existence in the Territories.

Jeff. Davis and Brown averred that such sentiments would be proscribed at Charleston, and no man professing them could get the vote of Mississippi, whether nominated or not. Upon such an issue Mason, of Va., with owl-like solemnity, affirmed that he was prepared to dissolve the party.

There was a good deal of episodical sparring between Douglas on one side, and Davis, Brown, Bigler, of Penn., Gwin and Mason, which drew out from Douglas some choice demagoguical appeals. Bigler, the common marplot, made an unlucky allusion to "citizens white and black." This was the chance for Douglas. He recognized no negro citizen. This brought down the galleries, which were crowded, McCook leading off in the demonstration with his gold-headed cane.

The debate was closed by Mr. Trumbull, at midnight, in one of the most profoundly able arguments ever heard in the Senate. He exposed in the fullest manner the glittering generalities of Mr. Douglas relative to the rights of the people of the Territories, and showed that under the Executive tyranny of the party now in power they were basely filched from them. At this moment Medary, in Kansas, is pocketing bills *unanimously* passed by the Legislature, designed to protect the Territory against slavery. The people of New Mexico are struggling to keep slavery out of their Territory, foisted upon them by army officers and federal officials, and it is certain that the bills there passed will be defeated by the slaveholding governor, who took slaves with him in defiance of the known wishes of the inhabitants.

It was nearly nine o'clock before any Republican was permitted to say a word, though the whole discussion was upon a motion by Mr. Hale to relieve the people of Kansas from the outrageous proscription of the English incubus. After midnight the vote was taken, when, of course, the Democrats who had been prating about the rights of the people of the Territories, voted to retain the oppressive and insulting clause, that the people of Kansas should not be allowed to apply for admission until they had 93,000 or 120,000 inhabitants as the case may be. There may have been exceptions, but as the negative vote on Mr. Hale's motion was overwhelming, I presume it must have been swelled by patriots like Bigler, Pugh and Stuart.

The debate has done the country a real service, for it shows that the Blacks, Yellows and Browns of the Africanized Democracy, are divided by a gulf more impassable than that which divided Israel from Pharaoh's pursuing host. Brown, of Mississippi, a great brave among the Blacks, commenced the attack, but it was quickly repelled by the assailed party, and then a combined assault in serried columns was made by the Yellows and Browns under Douglas. It immediately became evident that there had been negotiations between the factions, for a reconciliation, and that they had been broken off, the usual result following that the negotiators were more embittered than before.

The difference cannot be healed—it is radical. The South says she will have slavery introduced into all the Territories by act of Congress, in support of the fraudulent and infamous Dred Scott *dictum*. Douglas admits that the *dictum* is a decision, and to be carried out, but not by Congress. He refused to vote for a slave code. Slaves are mere beasts, the subjects of property. They have no rights whatever, but the rights of the owner of them are subject to the mercies of the Territorial Legislature. It is palpably evident that Douglas is organizing an independent movement for 1860. This is, of course, his only chance, and it was inevitable from the beginning, unless he could be gulled by the oily tongues, as well as put down by the stronger wills of the Southern managers. But he sees that Hunter and Wise between them have absorbed every element of Southern support that he could have hoped to attract to himself. He is therefore thrown back upon Northern friends. And he has made good use of his time. Pugh and Broderick, who had fallen off from him, as weak and fickle, or treacherous, came up to his support with zeal and heartiness. The Northern Democracy, what there is of them, will sustain him, and the lieutenants, unless they change again. But in the meantime they will be discouraged and demoralized.

A triangular contest, on the model of 1848, is now a settled and unavertable result. The schism begins exactly as it did in that struggle. In 1849 the Van Buren Democracy took ground that Congress should protect the Territories from slavery by the Wilmot Proviso. The Cass and Buchanan Democracy, goaded by Calhoun and his disunion confederates resisted it. The sectional factions have simply changed positions. The South is now the assailant, and demands Congressional action to force slavery into the Territories. Davis and Mason issue their manifestoes, reading all who stand upon the pretended settlements of 1850, 1854, and 1856 out of the party—just as Cass, Buchanan and Calhoun read out Van Buren, Dix, and William Allen, of Ohio, twelve years ago. The latter took up the defiance and rushed to Buffalo. Does any man suppose it possible that the insurgents of yesterday in debate, and the opponents of Lecomptonism in 1857 and 1858, will go to Charleston in 1860. The bands from the "frozen North" will make a very different visit to that Southern city, but it will be deferred some years. Eventually, every thing that is desirable there will fall into the hands of the hardy sons of freedom, but the time is not yet.

The standard of the Northern Democracy was raised in the Senate to-day, and it will not be lowered until defeat and disaster shall fall upon the great party to which it yet nominally belongs. JUNIUS.

Arrival of William Smith O'Brien.

The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, arrived yesterday, bringing to our shores Wm. Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, who was recently pardoned by the British Government, and allowed to return from Van Diemen's Land to his native country. As soon as the steamer reached her anchorage off Castle Garden, a host of friends swarmed aboard, Mr. T. F. Meagher foremost among them. The meeting between Meagher and O'Brien was extremely cordial, and, for some minutes, the friends were allowed to hold private communion. Mr. O'Brien is a tall, well-built man, of pleasant and prepossessing countenance, and rather reserved and diffident in his manner.

Mr. O'Brien was soon overwhelmed with friendly greeting by a host of people, who poured themselves upon the decks of the Prince Albert from the little steam-tug Dr. Kane, while Capt. Mahon's company fired a salute of 100 guns from the Battery.

Mr. O'Connor made a brief speech of welcome, to which Mr. O'Brien replied, to the effect that the Committee was quite right in supposing that he did not come to the United States with a view to call forth any demonstration by way of parade which might be made to himself. At the same time, it was agreeable for him to receive, in an informal manner, as stated by the address, those gentlemen who wished to make his acquaintance. He wished it to be distinctly understood he did not come to New York for any political purpose, or to make any political manifestation. During the greater part of his life, he had wished to study the institutions of this country, without being biased by the opinions of travelers, particularly as many of them were written in the gall of prejudice. He therefore came to study the institutions of the only country in modern times which owned a republic, rather than a monarchy, on a large scale. He had also come to see how the millions of his countrymen who, under adverse circumstances, had made this place their home, were situated. No doubt he would see many of them even in the far West, and he would go home and tell how he had seen them, and how he had been received.

Mr. O'Brien and his friends then went ashore, where he was welcomed most enthusiastically by an immense crowd, and entered his carriage, while the Band played St. Patrick's Day. Amid the cheers of the assemblage, he then drove off to the St. Nicholas Hotel.—*N. Y. Times, Feb. 20.*

FROM MICHIGAN.

The late Legislature and its Acts.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

VERMONTVILLE, Mich., Feb. 21, 1859.

The late session of our Legislature has been the most laborious and useful one ever held in the State. Measures have been adopted which will inevitably strengthen the Republican party and render its permanency certain as far as State policy is concerned, and also promote the growth and add materially to the prospects of the State. Gov. Wisner, in his inaugural message, recommended a bold and independent policy, and his recommendations have been cordially supported and sustained by the legislature. This body adjourned with the most perfect good feeling among the members of the dominant party—no local jealousies had been awakened—no heart burnings aroused—for every part of the State, so far as legislation is concerned, had been justly remembered.

Appropriations were made which will nearly or quite complete all of our important State institutions—a new policy inaugurated in relation to swamp lands, there being about 6,000,000 of these lands remaining unsold—the laws relating to railroad companies so amended as to ensure the speedy commencement of the several roads, the State, in her guardianship of lands donated by Congress for building them, having adopted as liberal a policy as is compatible with safety—a judicious registry law enacted—and various measures adopted relating to the administration of town and county affairs, rendering them less expensive and more acceptable to the people. Among these latter is the abolition of the grand jury system, which has been very expensive to the people of the several counties and of comparatively little value.

Against the passage of the registry law, the Democracy made their fiercest fight. A few of the Republicans listened with greedy ears to the Locofoco fulminations about this "bill of abominations," as these enemies of pure elections chose to call it, and because fearful that the people would not sustain the party that should enact such a law, and then taking counsel of their fears voted with the minority. The bill just passed the Senate. It came up for action in the House when that body was thin, and lacked two votes of having the constitutional majority. Over this result the Locofocos became exceedingly jubilant, and manifested their joy by the clapping of hands and stamping of feet in the noisiest manner. Notice was immediately given that the next day a motion to reconsider would be made, which was done, and the bill passed. When this result was announced in the Senate, a prominent Democratic Senator from Detroit remarked to a Senator near him—"the passage of this bill is the hardest blow the Democratic party in this State ever received." Taking into consideration the efforts that have been made to secure the removal of Rev. Mr. Fitch as Indian Agent, because of his inefficiency in securing votes where there are no legal voters, and other matters that have transpired, and there seems to be no doubt but that the Democrats intended, by fair means or foul, to carry the next election. One thing is certain, they could not do it without perpetrating frauds upon the ballot box, and it is for this reason that the registry law has blasted their hopes, and dealt the "hardest blow the Democratic party in this State ever received."

In accordance with the suggestion of the Governor, that "the State needs people more than lands," a bill has passed donating forty acres of the swamp land to each actual settler, a patent to be given after three years occupancy. A large quantity of these swamp lands are the finest agricultural lands in the State, and are well adapted for producing all the grains, fruits and vegetables that are common to the latitude; while others are the choicest pine lands that can be found in the Northwest. To render these lands accessible, and to open up to settlement the northern part of the State, about half a million acres, or the proceeds thereof, have been donated to constructing State roads in different parts of the Upper Peninsula, and the upper half of the Lower Peninsula. One of the most important of these roads commences at Ionia, Ionia County, running thence north via Houghton's Lake to the Straits of Mackinac. Provision is also made for a road from Grand Rapids via Newaygo to Grand Traverse Bay. The roads provided for in the Upper Peninsula, which especially interest the people on the western shore of Lake Michigan, are the roads from Marquette, on Lake Superior, to Little Bay du Noc, and from L'Anse Bay southerly to the Wisconsin State Line. A reference to the map will show the importance to the business centres on Lake Michigan of having a road in Wisconsin to connect with the last one named. To construct these roads a donation has been made of the proceeds of not more than 640 acres to the mile, to be expended under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Governor. The contractors, however, may elect to take lands at the rate of $1.25 per acre in payment for the labor performed in building the road.

No measure of greater importance to Michigan has ever been adopted. If faithfully carried out, it will be of immense value in opening up to settlement and developing the resources of the uninhabited four-fifths of the State.

Heretofore the tide of emigration has passed by and around us; and Illinois, Wisconsin and other western States, have secured almost the entire benefits resulting therefrom. To remedy this, in part, the legislature have authorized the appointment of an emigrant agent, whose duty it shall be to direct the attention of the emigrant fleeing from the persecutions and tyrannies of the Old World to the inducements offered by the State of Michigan for him to make a home within its borders. To aid in developing our mineral wealth—to build our railroads and other works of internal improvement—we shall in a few years find employment for thousands of the hardy yeomanry who are continually seeking our shores, and besides giving them employment, we offer them land to improve, that thereby they may make for themselves comfortable homes.

To aid in making known the mineral wealth of the State provision has been made to complete the geological survey, which was commenced by the lamented Dr. Houghton. This work will be commenced as soon as practicable, and pushed forward to as speedy and successful a termination as is possible.

From these considerations, and others that might be named, it is evident that a new era is opening for Michigan. In the honesty and integrity of the State officers the people have a generous confidence. There is not a particle of reason to doubt that the wise and far-seeing policy inaugurated by the legislature will be faithfully and honestly carried into effect by them; and the Republican party can safely appeal to the intelligent electors of the State to sustain it in the great measures of State policy it has adopted. EDVARDUS.

Spicy Debate on the Homestead Bill.

On Friday last the U. S. Senate had a night session on the Cuba bill. During the Discussion the Homestead bill was debated. We copy the following spicy passages:

Mr. Trumbull appealed to Mr. Johnson to stand by and press the Homestead bill.

Mr. Seward of N. Y., said that, after nine hours of discussion on the Cuba bill, it was time to come back to the great question of the age. Two propositions now stand face to face—one is the question of land for the landless, and the other is the question of a land for slaves.

Mr. Slidell here rose.

The Vice-President—Will the Senator from New York yield the floor to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. Seward—No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. Seward went on, saying "it is in the Thirty-fifth Congress that the Homestead bill has been put aside." He then contrasted the merits of the two bills.

Mr. Toombs said, as to "land for the landless," it carried with it some demagoguical power. He despised a demagogue, but despised still more those who are driven by demagogues. What are the other side afraid of? If they do not want to give thirty millions of dollars to carry out a great National policy, let them say so, and not attempt to get rid of the issue by saying "we want to give land to the landless.

Mr. Wade said the question was, land to the landless or niggers to the niggerless. He would antagonize these issues and carry the appeal to the country. The whole object of the Democratic party was to go round the world hunting for niggers. They could no more run their party without niggers than they could a steam engine without fuel.

Mr. Fessenden took Mr. Toombs to task, and asked if the language he had used was not an imitation of the great man at the other end of the Avenue [the President,] who recently addressed an out-of-door crowd, saying none but cowards shrink this Cuban bill. He told the Senator the Republicans did not tremble nor shrink. He referred to the trial of physical endurance at the last session, and hinted that they could endure as much again. He denied that the Republicans were obstructing legitimate business, but said they were opposed to this Cuban measure, by which nothing was intended but a party result.

Mr. Seward was not in the habit of impugning the courage of any man. He believed every Senator had sufficient. He himself had enough for his own purposes. But other qualities are also necessary. There is moral courage. There is faithfulness to pledges. The President had power to carry out his pledges, and has he done so? Where is the Pacific Railroad? where his protection? where Relief to the Bankrupt? Lost, sunk, sacrificed, in his attempt to fasten Slavery on the Spanish-American States. No part of the President's policy has been carried out, but it is all sacrificed to a false and pretended issue. Out of nothing, nothing is expected to come. He (Seward) had never mistaken the President's policy. He never mistook it for a giant in arms, but for a windmill in sails. Mr. Seward concluded by an energetic declaration that he is to be found on the side of liberty everywhere and always.

Mr. Toombs replied at some length, till Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, again raised a question of order to cut off debate.

Mr. Toombs continued. He defended the absent President, and hoped no one would say as a Senator what he would not maintain as a gentleman.

On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate then adjourned, at 1¼ o'clock A. M.

Wards in Chancery.

Falling in love with a ward in Chancery is even more dangerous than may be supposed. A Lancashire swain recently did so, and when the lady came of age was iniquitous enough to marry her; and Lord Justice Knight Bruce says that matrimony was committed so soon after the lady's coming of age that there must have been courtship in her minority—which is contempt of court. As it is perilous to commit flirtation with a ward in chancery, let young ladies in that situation wear a sort of *noli me tangere* dress—a costume which shall warn off all intruders—muslins and *moires antiques* all legibly labelled, "trespassers will be prosecuted."—*English Paper.*

A Night Session Scene in Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1859.

Wednesday having been consumed in the Senate in a quarrel between the different wings of the harmonious Democracy, to-day all business is laid aside, and the Homestead bill specially sacrificed, for Slidell's Thirty Million bribery and corruption scheme. It was taken up with the notice that the friends of the measure would not permit an adjournment until a vote is taken. Debate has been had up to 9 o'clock this evening, when the Republicans, through Mr. Wade, have given notice that they don't propose to debate the bill any longer to-night, and that they don't intend that the Cuba wrestlers shall take a vote.

Mr. Mallory, in advocating the Cuban scheme to-day, denounced the doctrine that Cuba should not be acquired because her people were Catholics. He said he wanted her annexed to the United States because it would develop the powers of that church, and as a Catholic he was prepared to defend Catholicism on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Wilson's substitute to Mr. Slidell's Cuba bill, offered to-day, proposes that Cuba and all the countries on this continent south of us, be acquired commercially by negotiation, for which the sum of $50,000 is appropriated. It is viewed as a wise stroke of policy, and Democrats from commercial districts speak well of it.

The House to-day has been quarreling over the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Phelps, Chairman of Ways and Means, undertook to read the Buchanan Democrats of Pennsylvania out of the Cobb and Hunter party, because they voted against the Post Office Appropriation bill; and Mr. Phillips came back with a sharp rebuke, notifying the Free Traders that he should vote against it again when it comes up, and all other Appropriation bills if they do not suit him. He was opposed to voting money when there was none in the Treasury. The House continued in session, making no progress, until 7 o'clock, when so few members were present that the House was called, and two or three hours were consumed in a farce that would disgrace school-boys.

The House reconsidered the vote whereby the Post Office bill was defeated, by whipping in Southern Democrats.

Copies of Sherman's report on Naval Corruptions were circulated in the House to-day, and created great excitement among the members, a Democrat declaring that he shall move a resolution of impeachment against Toucey. The Select Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Searing, report that, while evidence does not exculpate him, they are not warranted in recommending that he be expelled. They, therefore, leave the settlement of the question to the House.

A distinguished Democratic Senator, not quite six feet high, declares that if the Opposition to this Administration are sensible, they will so thoroughly destroy the Democracy that it will never regain a foothold in the United States.

Ten O'Clock—There is no prospect of an adjournment. The Senate is full and the galleries crowded. Mr. Doolittle insists upon his motion. Appeals meet him from Slidell, Reid, Brown, Douglas and others, all Cubans, to withdraw his motion. He refuses. Toombs enters the ring. Calls the friends of the Homestead bill a set of demagogues. Talks about cowards, land for the landless, and makes free with Billingsgate. Wade replies, and standing next to Toombs, and looking him square in the face, informs him that he is not a coward, and never trembled before the face of mortal. Mr. Fessenden informs Toombs that he has only copied the low Cuban language of the man at the other end of the Capitol when he talks about cowards; that is the language of the tap-room, and that the Republicans do not mean to be bullied, nor coaxed, nor frightened from their purpose.

Mr. Seward followed in a statesmanlike review of the President's policy, showing that it was false and fabulous. Mr. Toombs responds in the language of the bully toward the Senator from New York, who, he knows, never notices bullying. So the debate runs on, the interest and the crowd increasing, and the Cubans begging the Republicans to yield the Homestead to Cuba.

Eleven O'Clock—The Republicans still insist upon taking up the Homestead bill. Mr. Johnson (Ark.) makes point of order against debating it. The chair, Mr. Breckinridge, overrules the point. Mr. Johnson appeals. Mr. Simmons debates the appeal much to the annoyance of the Cubans. Mr. Pugh asks Mr. Johnson to withdraw his appeal, to stop Mr. Simmons. Mr. Johnson declines, and Mr. Simmons goes on. The crowd continues much interested.

Twelve O'Clock—The Republicans are still goading the Cubans, and the latter are begging for life. Mr. Hammond has yielded, and moved an adjournment, but his friends would not consent, and the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. Doolittle has discussed the Homestead bill, and has been called to order, but was sustained by the Chair. The latter was overruled, and Mr. Doolittle continued discussing the bill.

Mr. Chandler began to pitch into Mr. Toombs for his insolence, when, his intention becoming manifest, several Senators called to order, and he was overruled.

Quarter past Twelve—The Senate refuses to postpone Cuba and take up the Homestead bill, by a vote of 19 to 29. Mr. Douglas voted no. Mr. Mason gets up, sleepy, and thinks it is evident the Senate can progress no further to-night, and moved to adjourn. The Senate refused by a vote of 19 to 27.

Mr. Wilson moves to postpone Cuba and take up the bill for regulating collection districts, and proceeds to discuss it. He notifies the Senate that seven or eight Republicans desire to make speeches on Cuba. Mr. Brown asks Mr. Wilson to withdraw his motion, and he will move to lay Cuba on the table to get a test vote.

Mr. Seward asks for a test vote on the bill regulating collection districts. Mr. Brown moves to lay Mr. Wilson's motion on the table. Mr. Mason gets sleepy, and wants to go home. He thinks the country will consider the scene disgraceful, and moves to adjourn. The Senate refuses to adjourn by a vote of 20 to 30.

One O'Clock—Mr. Brown moves to lay the Cuba bill on the table, declaring that he shall vote against it, but wants a test. The Senate refuses to lay on the table by a vote of 16 to 30. Mr. Slidell backs down, and moves to adjourn, and thus the Opposition triumphed.

Remarkable Action in a Virginia Church.

The Puntytown (Va.) *Register* reports a recent ecclesiastical trial which took place at Knottsville, in the county of Taylor, and district of Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Western Virginia. The leading facts are as follows:

Willis Rector is (or until recently was) an aged and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Knottsville; Caleb Schroyer, a much younger man, was another. Z. Shields, of Puntytown, is a negro trader, and we infer has the grace not to pretend to have any religion whatever. Rector was the owner of a very likely young slave named Jack, and Shields wanted to buy said slave to sell in one of the cotton-growing States. Jack was also a member of the Methodist Church in Knottsville, which is very strong there, and has never dissolved its connection with the regular, old-time organization, now distinguished as the Methodist Church North. Rector and his slave Jack were members of the same class in Church. Shroyer's father was its class-leader. Shields, the negro trader, hired Shroyer for some $25 to help him buy Jack of his master, which Shroyer hesitated to do until he had consulted and obtained the sanction of his class-leading father aforesaid. They then laid seige to Rector, and persuaded him to sell his chattel—according to the laws of Virginia, but his Christian brother, according to the laws of Methodism—for a satisfactory price, which was paid. Jack had maintained a good standing in the church, and was esteemed by many of his brethren. Not only are Methodists numerous, but slaveholders rather scarce in Taylor County—slave traders, happily, still scarcer. A fierce excitement was aroused among the members of Knottsville Church by the above transaction, and they raised a purse exceeding by $100 the price paid for Jack by Shields, which they sent to a good man to give for him. Shields would not look at it—said he could do better—besides the negro had been sent off. Mr. John Lewellyn then entered a complaint before the church against Willis Rector and Caleb Shroyer for violating that rule of the Methodist Book of Discipline which demands the expulsion of any member, *"for buying or selling men, women or children, with the intention to enslave them."*

The Rev. Thomas Trainer, presiding over that Circuit, entertained the charge, and appointed John Haymond, H. Claggett and three other brethren to try it. A full and exciting trial was had, and a unanimous verdict rendered against said Rector and Shroyer, who must henceforth buy and sell Methodists outside of the Methodist Church, if they see fit to persevere in that line of business. It is presumed that the case will be appealed to the Annual Conference; but as that Conference adheres to the old Methodist Church, and as the Rules of Discipline, as well as the moral character of the transaction condemned seem perfectly plain, we do not see how the decision of the Committee can be shaken.

High Postage—No Reform!

The Senate, by a vote of 30 yeas to 25 nays, has passed what Mr. Yulee facetiously designates a "Post Route bill," but which ought to be entitled "A bill to render the United States Mail system a more intolerable nuisance than hitherto." This bill—

1. Raises the postage of single letters from *three* to *five* cents each. Double, treble, &c., letters in proportion.

2. Raises the postage of Newspapers carried out of the County in which they are respectively published at one cent per copy. In other words, *doubles* and *quadruples* the present postage on newspapers in general circulation.

3. Refuses to abolish the Franking Privilege. This privilege is somewhat modified and restricted by the bill as it stands, but its essential injustice and deformity still remain.

In other words: The Senate refuses to make all who use the Mails pay for such use, and insists that those who now pay shall pay nearly double, in order to cover the cost of carrying other people's missives for nothing.

There seems to be no need of wasting words on this conglomeration of injustice and mischief. On behalf of the reading millions—of those who live by their own industry, and not by Government favor—we entreat the House of Representatives to put its foot on the neck of this bill. Amend it so that its fathers will never know it again! No increase of postage on those who pay, until the experiment of making every one pay has been fairly tried! Stop all political and speculating Mails, or charge their expense to the general Treasury! Abolish all Franking—that is, stop carrying A's letters and documents at the cost of B. and C. Members who prefer light to darkness, do not let this bill pass without a thorough exposition! Challenge every provision, and let the people have the yeas and nays!—*N. Y. Tribune*, 26th

The Late Bank Defalcation.

There have been no tidings as yet of the defaulting teller of the Atlantic Bank, Oscar S. Field, but it is supposed by those who are most likely to know, that he is within a few days' distance of the city, and could be found, were it not for a lack in the organ of secretiveness in some of those most familiar with the concerns of the institution. It is now reduced almost to a certainty, that the amount of the defalcation will exceed $90,000, instead of falling short of these figures. The gambling operations of the defaulter have been known to "men about town" for at least two years, but his employers knew nothing about it; and his abstractions date back about the same length of time, but so nicely was it accomplished that not the least suspicion was aroused by the parties most interested. The amount of funds taken from the safe on the day of his flight is from $7,000 to $9,000, in specie and bills of different banks, so that he will have sufficient funds to carry him almost any distance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Abominations of Spiritualism.

Dr. HATCH, of New York, the husband of CORA HATCH, the great medium, makes what he calls an exposure of the indecencies of Spiritualism. Dr. Hatch is engaged in a divorce suit against his wife; and his statements are to be taken with many grains of allowance. We print the following extract from his revelations for what they are worth:

"The most damning iniquities are everywhere perpetrated in spiritual circles, a very small per centage of which ever comes to public attention. I care not whether it be spiritual or mundane, the facts exist, and should demand the attention and just condemnation of an intelligent community. Look at the iniquities which have been committed within the past two weeks in this city, and that by Spiritual mediums who claim to be controlled by angels. It is worse than useless to talk to the Spiritualists against this condition of things, for those who occupy the highest position among them, are aiding and abetting in all classes of iniquities which prevail amongst them. The abrogation of marriage, bigamy, accompanied by robbery, theft, rapes, are all chargeable to Spiritualism. I most solemnly affirm that I do not believe that there has, during the past five hundred years, arisen any class of people who were guilty of so great a variety of crimes and indecencies as the Spiritualists of America.

For a long time I was swallowed up in its whirlpool of excitement, and comparatively paid but little attention to its evils, believing that much good might result from the opening of the avenues of Spiritual intercourse. But during the past eight months I have devoted my attention to a critical investigation of its moral, social, and religious bearing, and I stand appalled before the revelations of its awful and damning realities, and would flee from its influence as I would from the miasma which would destroy both soul and body. Spiritualism and prostitution, with a rejection of Christianity, are twin sisters, which everywhere go hand in hand. With but little inquiry, I have been able to count up over 70 mediums, most of whom have wholly abandoned their conjugal relations, others living with their paramours called "affinities," others in promiscuous adultery, and still others exchanged partners. Old men and women, who have passed the meridian of life, are not unfrequently the victims of this hallucination. Many of the mediums lose all sense of moral obligations, and yield to whatever influence may for the time be brought to bear upon them. Their pledges, the integrity of their oaths are no more reliable than the shifting breezes of the whirlwind, for they are made to yield to the powers which for the time control them.

Horrible Crimes.

Some days ago we copied from the *Tri-States Union* (Orange County, N. Y.) allusions relative to a case of incest in the town of Port Jervis. The same paper of Thursday last contains the following shocking particulars:

"Jasper Snook, who resides near Sparrowbush, in this town, is a man about fifty years of ago, a farmer in good circumstances. He came to this town some years since from Sussex County, N. J. He has one son and several daughters. The son, George Snook, is married and has children. Some three or four weeks since, an unmarried daughter of the elder Snook gave birth to a child. Snook went before Justice Stewart, and entered a complaint, charging the paternity of her child upon her brother. The girl swears positively and directly against her brother; who, on the other hand, sets up an *alibi*, and brings evidence to show that he was not in the town at the time when it is alleged the intercourse took place.

"During the progress of the trial, rumors got afloat that the prosecution against George Snook was intended todivert suspicion from the real criminal; that the elder Snook was the father of his daughter's child, and that other cases of the kind had occurred in the family. These were partially confirmed yesterday, when an elder daughter, the wife of a Mr. Drake, went before Justice Hough, and made oath that at a time named, in the year 1847, she gave birth to a child, the fruit of unnatural intercourse with her father, which child was born alive, but immediately after was taken away by him, and she never saw it again; further, she believes the child was murdered by him for the purpose of getting rid of it. Snook was arrested and an examination had, which resulted in his being sent to Goshen jail, where he now lies awaiting trial at the next Oyer and Terminer.

"Shocking and incredible as the case appears as here stated, all is not told in regard to the crimes which, it is credibly alleged, can be brought home to this man. We are told that other daughters of his are prepared to testify to enormities, within their own knowledge, of a still more flagrant character."

Letter from the Gold Mines.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 28th.]

The following paragraphs are extracted from a letter dated January 4th, received by Mr. James C. Mason, clerk of the Missouri River steamer Rowena. Mr. Mason places implicit reliance in all that Mr. Dollar writes to him. The letter was written in Auraria:

"Since Parkinson left for the East, very little has been done in the way of mining, for the weather has been quite cold, although more pleasant than in some of the States. The climate here is a dry cold, and not at all damp as that of Missouri. The ground is frozen two or three feet deep, preventing successful mining, but there are a few that piddle a little, and make from three to five dollars per day. I saw a man yesterday, who told me that he had found prospects on Ralston Creek, which paid him from twenty five to thirty cents to the pan. If this be true, they are the best mines yet discovered, but some there are who hope for still better. Our party has not prospected any yet, but have been busy making town sites and building houses. All in fine spirits and health. I try my luck in the mines in early spring. I tell you we have had to do hard work here. Harris and I have been in the timber, cutting house-logs for some weeks. Money is scarce in Platte Valley at present. I have had only one dollar since my advent in this beautiful spot.

There are two stores and three Indian trading posts in Auraria; a principal part of the merchandise being whisky, flour and bacon. They have also a good supply of alcohol, from which is manufactured various kinds of liquor.

I understand from some mountain men that the Indians say they intend to make the whites use all the logs they have cut, in building forts to protect themselves, before spring, but I apprehend no danger. The following tribes vow hostility: Chayennes, Kiowas and Arrapahoes.

I remain yours, CHARLES DOLLAR.

Terrible Accident at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The Fort Dodge *Sentinel* of the 19th gives the following account of a terrible accident at that place, and by which three men were buried alive:

About nine o'clock yesterday A. M., the workmen engaged on the Court House were startled by the cry of help, from a well that was being sunk near by, on the Court House grounds. On proceeding to the spot it was found that the earth had caved in with such force as to crush the curbing, and had buried two men beneath.

The first man that reached the spot was a silver-haired man (stone cutter) named John Mortimer Nolan, who immediately descended the windlass rope to render all assistance that might be in his power. He was shortly followed by Mr. H. Cramer, with like intention, when a second crash closed the pieces of curbing around Nolan's body, just leaving his head and shoulders above, and allowing but a very narrow escape for Mr. Cramer, who immediately ascended to the top.

At that time they were all alive, and their voices could be heard even at the top of the well.

Nolan prayed to have the board sawed off that was pressing so hard on his chest, while those below begged them to desist, as the severing of that board would let the earth on them and cause certain death.

By this time probably two hundred men were on the ground, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Every one had a suggestion to make, but none were acted upon, until the voices from below had ceased, and the gray head of the old man, which was visible from above, was meekly bowed in death.

The Balloon Voyage to Europe—The Aerial Ship.

[From the Troy Times.]

Mr. John La Mountain is busily engaged in this city in making preparations for the construction of the balloon with which he hopes to be able to cross the Atlantic during the coming season. For two weeks one of Dutcher's patent machines, at the rope and cordage works, has been used in making twine to be used for the net of the ship. This is about one-tenth of an inch in thickness, and composed of thirty-six strands of the very best Holland linen, carefully selected from the stock at the Mechanicville thread mills. It is necessary to guage the machine and drills in order to turn out cord of the required size. That produced is remarkably beautiful in its make—as smooth and even as woven silk.

Its strength may be inferred from the fact that it will resist a steady strain of three hundred pounds. The silk for the balloon has been selected from a recent importation from the West Indies at New York. It is remarkable for the strength and firmness of its fibre, while at the same time it is as light as any in the market. The balloon is to be constructed at Lancaster, Pa., upon the frames and with the apparatus used by Mr. Wise, the father of aeronautics, for the purpose. It will probably be completed early in May. The first trial trip will be made from Chicago during the latter part of that month—and Mr. La Mountain designs crossing one of the lakes and travelling at least one thousand miles over the Continent.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of his scheme, he has entered into it with a hearty earnestness which proves that he believes its accomplishment practicable, and is prepared to risk everything in the venture, with no possibility of making anything unless he succeeds. In the nineteenth century it will not do to laugh at the proposition, however absurd it may seem. We can, therefore, only wait; and we shall see what we shall see. If Mr. La Mountain should cross the Atlantic in an aerial ship, his name will of course go down to posterity with those of the most famous men; if he does not, he will, it is feared, share the fate of those who "go down to the sea in ships."

Judicial Dignity.

A queer judicial proceeding has lately come off in Florida. Judge Pearson, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Florida, was absent at a late session of the Court in Tallahassee, and we understand that Chief Justice Baltzell issued a writ and placed it in the hands of the Sheriff, directing him to proceed to the residence of Justice Pearson, arrest him and bring him before the Chief Justice. The Sheriff obeyed instructions—went to Judge Pearson, told him his business, whereupon Judge Pearson very quietly told him he could order him to prison for contempt, but would not do so under the circumstances, and requested him to tell Chief Justice Baltzell he would come to Tallahassee at his convenience. We should be glad to hear more of this novel proceeding.—*Macon Telegraph*, 24th.

HORSES FOR PIEDMONT.—The Grand Duke Constantine has offered a supply of 15,000 horses for the equipment of the Piedmontese army.

Personal and Political.

IOWA.—The Democracy of Iowa have called a State Convention to meet at Des Moines on Wednesday June 1st, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and three Judges of the Supreme Court, to be voted for at the October election.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania have fixed upon Wednesday, March 16, for the State Convention to assemble to nominate a State ticket.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORIAL QUESTION.—The Trenton correspondent of the Newark *Mercury* says: "The Senatorial question does not move a particle, the small prospect of a joint meeting tending to dampen the hopes of aspirants. There is not the slightest doubt of the fact that the Opposition can control the joint meeting, having, we believe, 43 votes to the Democrats 38. There will be a caucus on Tuesday evening of the Opposition, but it is not supposed that the Senatorial question will come up, unless the Senate shall agree to a joint meeting."

THE FRANKING BUSINESS.—Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, recently read a document in the United States Senate showing how many speeches each Senator had folded and mailed from the Senate folding-room, at the public expense. They were folded, mailed and franked, but not printed at the public charge. Of the Senators sending speeches out, Mr. Allen sent the fewest, and Mr. Douglas the most:

Messrs. Allen, 300; Bates, none; Bayard, 1,500; Bell, 7000; Benjamin, 11,000; Bigler, 5400; Bright, 15,000; Broderick, 18,000; Brown, 18,000; Cameron, 11,000; Chandler, 24,000; Chesnut, none; Clark, 5,500; Clay, 11,500; Clingman, 21,500; Collamer, 3000; Crittenden, 10,000; Davis, 2000; Dixon, 6000; Doolittle, 8000; Douglas, 345,000; Durkee, 6500; Fessenden, 14,500; Fitch, 11,000; Fitzpatrick, 1500; Foot, 2000; Foster, 7000; Green, 12,000; Gwin, 19,500; Hale, 14,000; Hamlin, 10,000; Houston 5000; Hunter, 2000; Iverson, 3000; Johnson, (Arkansas,) 5000; Johnson, (Tenn.) 10,000; Jones, 4000; Kennedy, 5000; King, 19,000; Mallory, 6000; Mason, 2000; Pearce, 6000; Polk, 15,000; Pugh, 4000; Reid, 1000; Rice, 4000; Sebastian, 2000; Seward, 81,000; Shields, none; Simmons, 2500; Slidell, 8000; Stuart, 49,000; Sumner, 1000; Thompson, of Ky., none; Thompson, of N. J., 1000; Toombs, 2000; Trumbull, 40,000; Wade, 2000; Ward, none; Wright, 7000; and Yulee, 2000.

—Kossuth is established in Upper Grower street, Bedford Square, London. He is in straightened circumstances, living on the proceeds of his lectures and contributions to newspapers, eked out of the remnant of his wife's $20,000, most of which was lost in railroad investments in the United States. Kossuth still admires our country and its institutions, and thinks he made some mistakes on his visit here, in consequence of his ignorance of our affairs and the advice of interested friends. In European politics he takes a warm interest, censuring with unqualified severity Orsini's plot against Napoleon's life, and Mazzini's local insurrections, as identifying the cause of liberty with murder and assassination. He still confidently expects its triumph in Europe and other lands, and whether he shall live to see it, appears to him a matter of small consequence.

Kossuth is described as looking twenty years older now than when he visited this country seven years ago. He has grown bald, his black beard is turning gray, and his face is furrowed with care. He devotes the most of his time to writing and delivering lectures. He is very popular in Scotland as a lecturer.

—There is no truth in the story that the batchelor President is going to marry the charming widow Craig, of Georgia, who is a guest of Miss Lane at the White House. His influence has carried through both houses a very liberal pension bill for the widow, but he does not design to marry the fair beneficiary, having enough of the "root of all evil" for his old age. He rather designs to marry her off to a younger, though not a more susceptible lover.

Western News Items.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—We were pained to learn yesterday, of the death of Capt. J. Webber, of Bellevue, Iowa, by cutting his throat with his own hand. He was a respectable gentleman, we judge of near 70 years of age. For many years he was a resident of Galena, and was the United States Agent of the lead mines. We have no further particulars of the circumstances of his death.—*Galena Ads.*

FISHY.—Mr. L. W. Scales, now in this city, has a fish called the Alligator Gar, which beats anything we ever saw before that came out of the Mississippi. It is over eight feet long, three feet in circumference, and weighed rising of 300 pounds when taken out of the river. It was killed about two weeks ago in the Arkansas river, a few miles above its junction with the Mississippi. It is his intention to exhibit it, and it is a singular specimen of a remarkable family of fishes.—*Keokuk Gate City, Iowa.*

EXCITEMENT AT FORT DODGE, IOWA.—A man was held to trial over two weeks ago in Fort Dodge, charged with destroying timber on the River Company's Lands. While the trial was progressing, a mob hailing from Yell township, entered the town, and menaced prosecutor, witnesses, etc., with summary chastisement. At 11 o'clock, on the evening of the trial, the Court adjourned. Friend Finch, escorted by Ft. Dodge citizens, left the room in safety. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, on leaving the house, was struck down at the door, and trampled by the mob. Our townsman, Mr. Whicher, after passing through several perilous adventures, in which his life was repeatedly threatened, managed to escape without an abrasion of the cuticle. The war between the settlers on the Upper Des Moines and the River Company, is a constant source of excitement.—*Des Moines Citizen.*

CARRIED AWAY ON A PIECE OF ICE.—The Lyons (Iowa) *Mirror* of last Thursday says that on Tuesday about 2 o'clock, an excitement was produced in the streets of that town by the announcement that a man was floating down the river on a piece of ice! The report, which proved true, soon attracted a large number of people to the levee. A boat was immediately procured, and men from the shore put out to rescue the lonely mariner from his perilous situation. After much labor they succeeded in making their way through the floating ice, and took the stranger from his frail craft. He stated that he was crossing the slough from the island some five miles above, when the ice broke up and started off, carrying him down the river as the rescuers found him.

Miscellaneous Items.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York up to the 23d inst. was 3,602 against 3,953 to the same date last year.

JACKSON MONUMENT.—The Jackson monument at the battle ground, New Orleans, has reached the height of 70 feet, and has cost $30,800.

TO BE ABANDONED.—A recent army order announces that Forts Brown, McIntosh, Mason and McKavett, and Ringgold Barracks, in Texas, are to be abandoned.

CANADIAN CAPITAL.—Quebec is to be the capital of Canada, *ad interim*. The interim is to continue four years. After that Ottawa will be the capital.

THE NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.—A letter from San Antonio, published in the Louisville *Journal*, says that the old party of fillibusters—Walker, Henningsen, Col. Frank Anderson, and the rest of them—are rendezvousing at that point for a raid on Sonora.

HAYTI.—It is said that the ex-Emperor of Hayti has the nice sum of two millions and a half of dollars invested in the British Funds. If the story be true, it is a proof of Soulouque's sagacity and prudent forethought. Louis Phillippe made large investments in England and the United States, and his family are now reaping the benefit of them. Louis Napoleon has, through agents, made investments in this country and England, and it is said that there is scarcely a ruler or prominent politician in Europe who does not recognize the policy of laying up something "for a rainy day," where it can be made available in case of revolution. Soulouque, therefore, in making provision for unpleasant weather, has only imitated his royal white "brudders and cousins" in Europe.

POPULATION OF OREGON.—The entire vote cast in Oregon, on the ratification of the Constitution was 7,894. In a new country like that, the proportion of females and minors to the whole population is very much smaller, usually, than in the older settlements. In Oregon, it is known that this rule holds true to a still greater extent than is common. Allowing six inhabitants to one legal voter, therefore, would be manifestly a very liberal estimate. This would give, as the population of Oregon, an aggregate of 47,364. The actual number of inhabitants is undoubtedly less than this estimate.

MEYER'S
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer,
For the Destruction of
Rats, Mice, Moles, Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, Garden Insects, Ants, &c.

THE CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS known under the above title for the last 25 years throughout Europe, where they have met with a triumphant success, have obtained for their Inventor and Manufacturer a world-wide celebrity, attested by the Emperors of Russia, France, Austria, the Queen of England, the Kings of Belgium, Holland, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, and in America they have been officially endorsed by the Directors of Public Institutions and the approval of numerous private citizens, that they are the only remedies in the world sure to exterminate all kinds of vermin. [illegible]
Depot of the Inventor and proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 612 Broadway, New York.
General Agent for the United States and Canadas, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, 417 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by BOOKER, PHILLIPS & CO., and O. F. FULLER & CO.

ARTICLES OF DIET FOR INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.
We would invite attention to our complete assortment of these articles, consisting of
BISCOTINE,
BROMA, CHOCOLATE,
ARROW ROOT, BARLEY,
GROATS, ALLATHEPTA,
FARINA, &C., &C.
All of which we can recommend as perfectly pure and fresh. HALSEY & KING,
Homeopathic Pharmacy, 162 Clark-st.

Kerosene, or Coal Oil.
A NEW SUPPLY.
The Very Best Article in the Market. For sale by
LEWIS & PAGE,
103 - - - South Water-St. - - - 103

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN
LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,
BLACKBURN BROS.,
201 and 203 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN BOND through the CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE, our first invoice for the year, of
FRENCH KIP and CALF SKINS, AND BOOT FRONTS CRIMPED,
For the Spring Trade,
DIRECT FROM THE PARIS MANUFACTURERS.
Boot Makers and Leather Dealers will find the Stock to be very Superior and Priced Low. We have in Stock and coming forward a large assortment of SOLE LEATHER OF THE BEST TANNAGES, OAK and HEMLOCK UPPER KIP and CALF, LININGS, LASTS and FINDINGS,
Which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
BLACKBURN BROS.,
At their LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 201 & 203 South Water street, (east of Wells street bridge,) Chicago.
N. B.—The highest market price paid in Cash for Hides.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
BEST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS
Just received
DIRECT FROM FRANCE!
—BY—
JAMES KELLY & CO.,
243..........LAKE ST..........243
Chicago, Ill.
Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of
Leather and Findings
To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING.
All of the above will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO.,
243 Lake street, near the Bridge.

GEORGE E. CONGDON,
Wholesale Dealer in
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash avenue, (up stairs) over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., Chicago.
The subscriber having been engaged in the retail Boot and Shoe trade for a number of years in other cities, also having been the Proprietor of the Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Store, at 54 South Clark street, in this city, for three years past, has now entered into the Wholesale Trade with the disposition to consult the interests of all dealers who may favor him with their patronage. He is receiving his spring stock of first-class work which is offered to the trade at low prices for cash.
The city and country dealers will please call.
GEO. E. CONGDON, 33 Lake st.,
Cor. Wabash avenue, over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co's.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the "Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company" will be held at the rooms of the BOARD OF TRADE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time the Report of the Directors for the year 1858, will be presented.
The election for fifteen Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th proximo at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to 30th of March, both inclusive; and the holders of stock in the Ohio and Pennsylvania Ohio and Indiana, or Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, which has not been converted into the stock of the new company at that time, will not be entitled to vote at said election.
Stockholders presenting their certificates of stock in this company to any Ticket Agent on the line of the Road, will be passed free to Pittsburgh and return for one fare the round trip, good from March 25th to April 2d, both inclusive.
By order of the President.
AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Sec'y.

A New Lot
—OF—
SPANGLED FANS!
Just Received
AT PEUGEOT'S,
CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.
40..........Clark Street..........40

Sheffield Nursery,
CHICAGO, ILL.
M. LEWIS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO his friends and the public that he has purchased the whole remaining interest of the retired partner of the late firm of [illegible], and is now prepared to offer a fine stock of Nursery, consisting mainly of large EVERGREEN AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, &C., and will be sold as they were bought very low.
Also, American Arbor Vitæ, "fine for Screens and Hedges," from one to three feet high, Nursery Trees, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb, &c., &c.
Parties desirous of purchasing are requested to call and see trees and prices. M. LEWIS.

Pike's Peak!
HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.—Tents of all sizes and all prices always on hand, and made to order by TAYLOR & COLE, Sail Makers, No. 26 Market street, Lind's Block.
Post Office Box 2317.

PIKE'S PEAK STOVE.
PATENTED.
Manufactured only at 205 Randolph Street.
A. F. BECKER, Agent.

Transportation to Pike's Peak
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO make contracts for
FREIGHTING PROVISIONS AND MERCHANDISE
of every description to the Pike's Peak Gold Mines, to start as early in the Spring as practicable.
As our Company has been engaged for several years in freighting across the Plains of the United States, I am confident of giving satisfaction.
For particulars address JAMES H. JONES, St. Joseph, Mo.

PIKE'S PEAK.—PARTIES FITTING OUT for Pike's Peak would do well to supply themselves with
CRACKERS AND HARD BREAD
At Thomas Thomson's Steam Bakery,
49 State and 17 Clark streets.
The Crackers are made of the best material the market can furnish, and manufactured to keep any reasonable length of time, and carefully packed in barrels and boxes.
The attention of wholesale dealers in city and country is respectfully called to the above.
THOMAS THOMSON, Successor to Thomson & Andrus.
49 State and 17 Clark sts.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.
To all persons intending to go to the
KANSAS GOLD MINES.
The undersigned, long a resident in the Territory, and having considered all needful information in reference to the Gold Mines—the best location, the best and most expeditious route, &c. [illegible]
References for character, &c.—Hon. Thos. H. Hicks, Gov. of Maryland; Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, M. C., Maryland; President and Faculty, Dickinson College.

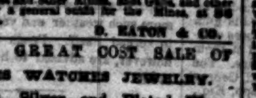
Coal, or Carbon Oil Lamps, &c
THE CITY MANUFACTURING COMpany of Waterbury, Conn., have taken the stock of Lamps &c., owned by the late firm of WARREN & CO., No. 33 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., and offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.
Prices Reduced to Suit the Times.
The Stock consists of Coal or Carbon Oil and Fluid Lamps and Lanterns—a very extensive variety—Chandeliers, Hanging Lights, Side, Back Lights, Chimneys, Wicks, Scissors, Paper Shades, Glass for Ladies Bells, Circular Mirrors, Sherman's Pocket Levels, &c., at manufacturer's prices.
Also, Cheap for Cash
Three Oil Cans holding 80 Gal's—New,
And a lot of Smaller Tin Cans, holding from ½ gallon to 10 gallons.
J. E. JOHNSON, Manager.

DIRECTORY OF CHICAGO.—
CARD.
D. B. COOKE & CO. beg to announce to the public, and especially the business men of Chicago, that their second annual issue of the Directory of Chicago will be issued in June.
The numerous changes that will occur on or before the 1st of May, have induced us to delay the canvass of the work until the 2nd day of May, thereby ensuring a more perfect and reliable work, as a canvass made at the present time must necessarily be deficient and comparatively worthless.
CAUTION.
We are informed that certain parties now now obtaining subscriptions and advertisements for a Directory of the City, representing the same to be *our* regular issue. We shall not commence *our* canvass until after the changes and removals of May next.
D. B. COOKE & CO. Agents,
Publishers Directory of Chicago, 111 Lake st.

REMOVAL.
BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Have taken their Stock to
33..........Lake Street..........33
Corner of Wabash Avenue.
We are now receiving our Spring Stock, and with increased facilities for doing business, we shall always have our stock complete—shall keep first-class work, and sell low to cash and prompt paying trade.
BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK!

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, BOWIE KNIVES, and general outfits for the Mines at 230 Lake street. GEO. T. ABBEY.
Agents for Hazard's Powder.

For the Gold Mines.

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 86 Lake Street. D. EATON & CO.

FIRST GREAT COST SALE OF CLOCKS WATCHES JEWELRY.
Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, FANCY GOODS, &c.
JAMES H. HOES.
117..........LAKE STREET..........117
Will commence from this date to Sell at COST for Thirty Days, his large and extensive stock of the above goods, comprising everything contained in a FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE, FOR CASH ONLY. [illegible]
JAMES H. HOES.

60 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL, (NUT size) for sale cheap to close a consignment. DEWEY & CO.

Medicines &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL
Patent Medicines
AT
BOLLES SMITH & CO'S
124 LAKE STREET.

THE GREAT WESTERN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PATENT
MEDICINE DEPOT.

If you want a remedy for your Cough go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
If you want a remedy to purify the Blood go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
If you want a Fever and Ague remedy go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
If you want a remedy for Piles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Hair Dye—warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill go to B. S. & Co's, 124 Lake street.
If you want a Pain Killer, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want some Tonic Bitters or Schiedam Schnapps go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
For Duponco's, Clark's and Cheeseman's Female Pills go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers go to 124 Lake st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Vermifuge and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Strengthening Plasters of all kinds go BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For a Remedy for all Private Diseases go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
For Hadkerchief Extracts and Perfumery go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

"Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption,
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
COPYRIGHT SECURED.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1857, by John I. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Massachusetts.
COUGHS.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption.
Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
[From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]
"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours I put "Troches" into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. [illegible]"

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
[From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]
"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]
"I have been afflicted with the Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
For Children laboring under Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by
FENTON & CO.,
94..........Lake Street..........94
OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 39 State street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 146 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by J. R. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 39 Water street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 32 Lake street.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Have, for their Tonic and other Medicinal Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.
Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than any other disease. In all cases of pale countenance, livid circle around the eyes, and foul breath give HOLLOWAY'S VEGETABLE WORM CONFECTIONS.
DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS!
They are a delicious preparation of Sugar that any child will crave. If worms are present, they will safely and effectually remove them and restore health in all cases.
Worms! Worms!—These troublesome infests of the stomach and bowels of children have at last found their match in a matchless preparation called "Holloway's Worm Confection," which is in the form of a pleasant and agreeable candy. The little children afflicted with worms, which heretofore turned up their noses and sputtered and cried about the administration of the nauseous stuffs under the name of Vermifuge, will open their little mouths with ecstacy to thank the inventor for making a pleasant cure for one of the most troublesome diseases. Every box warranted.
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., Agents for Northwestern States.

DR. C. J. LEED'S
QUININE SUBSTITUTE,
Or, NERVE TONIC,
WILL CURE
FEVER AND AGUE.
ALSO, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years experience in Hospitals and private practice in New York City, and has been tested in all sections of the country during the past six years with the most wonderful success. In the Western and Southwestern country, where Fever and Ague prevail it has accomplished much by curing the disease as well as removing and counteracting the symptoms already diseased by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury, or from too free use of the trashy nostrums such as are daily being forced upon the suffering invalid. [illegible]
J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor, [illegible] Lane, New York.
Fenton, [illegible]
Wholesale Agents, [illegible] Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—

[illegible]
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
MALARIA;
Particularly FEVER and AGUE.
Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from the condition of the Liver so universally produced by the marshy river bottoms of the West. [illegible] Its ingredients are all vegetable. [illegible]
MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gents: Having used your Ague Balsam [illegible]
RICHARDS & THOMAS. Galion, Ohio, April 1, 1858.
To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I cheerfully submit the following: Having observed closely the effect of Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam in the vicinity for the past three years, I am well pleased with its remedial virtues as an antidote to malaria. I have frequently used it in my practice, and with entire satisfaction. From my intimate knowledge of this compound, I recommend it as safe, prompt and efficient.
N. E. HACKEDOM, D. M., Bluffton, Ind., May 17, 1858.
MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gents: Having sold your Ague Balsam for the past three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, we do not hesitate in saying we believe it is the best remedy ever sold in Indiana, and will effectually cure chills fever and ague without fail.
Truly yours, PHILLIMAN & KEARNS, Druggists, Logansport, Ind., Sept. 13, 1858.
DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half gross more of your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague. J. LYTLE, Physician and Druggist.
Lagrange, Michigan, June 30, 1858.
MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio—Gents: I have to say that I have for several months been completely prostrated by chills, fever and ague, and as I have a large family who were dependent upon my labor for their existence, I have tried to win all the means in my reach, (and they are legion,) but I found none to cure until I used your Ague Balsam. I have never shook, or had a particle of fever since the first dose, and I have since used the third bottle. I have now been sound for two months, and I am confident it is the only thing that will never fail.
Yours truly, G. P. WOOD.
S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.
O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
[illegible]
ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 128 Randolph street.

Real Estate.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a
HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Fruit and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.
For Particulars address Post Office Box 1263.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.
The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS,
in the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selections
FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH.
Choice Selections may now be made in
IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,
Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name.
And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in One Year.
Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale or to exchange.
Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

Educational.

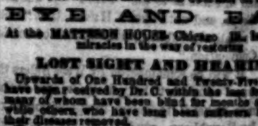
TO COMMENCE, TUESDAY, MARCH 1,
The Spring and Summer Term
—OF THE—
Northwest'rn Female College
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.
[12 Miles North from Chicago.]
TOTAL REGULAR CHARGES.
[illegible]
Physical, Mental and Moral Discipline,
[illegible]
W. P. JONES, A. M., President.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good for the entire Chain. Consolidation of "Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted as one Institution under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON. Henry V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of 30 pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned.
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1859. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 117 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers.

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS. A First-Class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. J. V. BEANE, Principal.
REFERENCES IN CHICAGO:—Wm. B. Ogden, Esq.; Rev. Wm. W. Patton; J. D. Webster, Esq.; Luther Haven, Esq.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Supt. Pub. Schools; W. L. Lounsbury, Esq.; John P. Chapin, Esq.; J. Young Scammon, Esq.

Opticians.

SIGHT AND HEARING.—
DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO C. W.
The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the
EYE AND EAR.
At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring
LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.
Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Patients have been relieved by Dr. C. within the last four weeks, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have long been sufferers, have had their diseases removed.
The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and dismissing, as cured, his early received cases.
No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and No Charge for services that are not Successful, as will be stated when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear on application as above.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Dispensary of the Infirmary
Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clk
FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT
Of the poor affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No. 60 North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan.
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
[Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]
79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79
Opposite the Court House.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These safes form the most perfect security from Fire and Burglars of any Safe ever offered to the public.
$1000 Reward will be paid to any person who can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Wrought and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers and private families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, Opposite City Hall, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, Chicago.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceeds Dyspepsia, Ague, Laxness, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys strength and vigor of the entire system. To restore tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and banish forever all these troublesome and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. A trial of their power cannot fail to prove that there is no failure in their sedative effects. We cheerfully recommend them to the public, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier (late Barker at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Room, their Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted on the head.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, the infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in the miasma of very fertile and marshy districts, is prepared by S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by him [illegible] Paige & Co., No. 18 Lake street, Chicago.
This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or any drug that can prove injurious to the system. [illegible]
Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease, [illegible]
Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make public such as he prefers to have the medicine introduced and secured by its merits.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, [illegible] the provisions of its Charter, [illegible] at Kenosha, Indiana and Ohio. R. A. TUCKER & CO.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of [illegible] & Dunn is this day dissolved. All the business of the late firm will be settled by THOMAS HOPPER. Chicago, Feb. 21, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Sawyer, Mellen & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Theodore Mellen, John D. Mellen and John G. Mellen retiring. Mr. A. A. K. Sawyer is authorized to settle all business of said firm.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Sawyer, [illegible] for the purpose of transacting a general Commission business at the old stand of SAWYER, MELLEN & CO.

NOTICE.—WE TAKE PLEASURE in recommending the new firm of Sawyer, [illegible] to the confidence of the business community [illegible]

Wood & Coal.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!
FOR SALE:
THE WELL KNOWN
LA SALLE COAL,
—MINED BY—
Messrs. Law & Strother, of this State,
At $3.00 Per Ton.
—ALSO—
200 CORDS SOFT WOOD,
At $2.00 Per Cord.
By E. DICKINSON,
East End Madison Street [illegible]

SHEFFIELD COAL.—
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET.
Free from Sulphur and Slate, carefully screened before delivery. Our yard is covered, our Coal is always delivered dry and in good condition at
$4.00 IN YARD; $4.50 DELIVERED.
[illegible]

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING from our Yard,
CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK sts.
Coal well screened, and every way equal to [illegible]
$4.00 Per Ton, or $4.50 Delivered.
[illegible]
LAW & STRONG.

Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL. This Coal is the best in the market for family use or steam. Also—
300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broken),
300 tons Lump Shamokin.
ALFRED SMITH & CO.
North Pier, opposite Ill. Central.
Orders may be left at W. D. BERRY'S, S. E. corner Clark & Water, MONFORD & CO., Corner of Lake and Clark.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
BROW & WILDER,
47 State street,
[illegible]
R. D. McFARLANE'S
GAS, STEAM FITTING AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54...LA SALLE STREET,
CHICAGO.
A EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Gas Fixtures
From the Celebrated Manufactory of Cornelius & Baker,
Always on hand, comprising the Plainest and most Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBING
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM [illegible]
Particular attention given to [illegible]
HOTELS, [illegible]
WITH STEAM, WATER AND [illegible]
[illegible] FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND [illegible]
COUNTRY ORDERS
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.
TO THE TRADE.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, [illegible] ING MATERIALS, AND EVERY [illegible] THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND [illegible] BUSINESS.
54 LA SALLE STREET, [illegible]

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
We have removed to our new [illegible]
38.......Lake Street.......
[illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

To Lumbermen and [illegible]
LAKE STREET MILLS WILL [illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 13, 1858. [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM MALARIA; Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that condition of the system so universally prevalent in the valleys and low lands of the North and Northwest during the months of August, September and October, and in the Southern States during the Spring, Summer and Autumn months, and, indeed, all diseases originating from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, are speedily cured by the use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Its ingredients are all vegetable, and entirely harmless in their nature, and may be taken by persons of the most delicate constitution, if you desire to save yourself and family from suffering, and your purse from depletion, by the use of worthless nostrums, which only palliate while they destroy.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: Sept. 19, 1867. Your Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all malarious diseases. We have thoroughly tested it in our family, and it is the best medicine we have ever sold or used. Yours truly,

RICHARDS & THOMAS,
Druggists, Chillicothe, Ohio.

To the sufferers of chill's, fever and agues, I gladly testify to the following: Having constantly attended the practice of Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam in its a variety of forms for many years, I am well prepared with the proper medicine as an antidote to malaria. I have frequently used it in my practice, and with entire satisfaction. From my intimate knowledge of the compound, I recommend it as a safe, prompt and effectual remedy.

E. E. HACKEDOM, D. M.
Bluffton, Ind., May 17, 1868.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: Having used your Ague Balsam for the past three years to success of persons in this vicinity, and entirely discarding the use of calomel, we do not hesitate to advise everybody to use the same. I have never sold in Indiana, and we will certainly cure chills, fever and ague without fail.

Yours truly, PHILEMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 12, 1868.

DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half dozen more of your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague.

J. LEVIAS, Proprietor and Druggist.
LOCKPORT, Michigan, June 19, 1868.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Gentlemen: Chillicothe, Ohio.—Gentlemen: I have to say that I have for several years used your Ague Balsam extensively in my practice, and have found it a safe and speedy remedy for chill fever and ague. Indeed, I have used it in my own family when sick, and have found it a safe and sure remedy for their sickness; I have tried in vain with all the usual remedies to cure chill fever and ague, but found no relief until I used your Ague Balsam. I have never had a failure with it, and I have used it for the first time. I have since used the third bottle, have still the same remedy left in my house, and I am confident I will not need any more during that will never fail.

Yours truly, G. P. WOOD.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.
O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and for sale by all good druggists.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, and restore them to their place and healthy action, thereby creating the stomach to digest food well, purifying the blood, giving new and healthy action to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Millions annually are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the most distressed from eating bad food or drinking bad water.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera.

Only one bottle is necessary to prove to the most skeptical the effects of medicine on the constitutional system.

One bottle taken by a sedentary person or one of literary habits will work wonders.

One dose taken a short time before eating will prevent the ill effects of bad water.

One dose, often repeated, in its worst forms, will cure the most inveterate case of Dyspepsia.

Only one dose taken at night is sufficient to relieve the most distressed from eating or drinking too much.

Only one dose taken at night is sufficient to relieve the most distressed from eating or drinking too much.

One dose often repeated will cure Costiveness.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose taken immediately after meals will prevent Sea Sickness.

ALSO, WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

☞ Mf. water is the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 32 Broadway, New York. Principal Office, 162 Chatham Street.
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 154 Lake street, and 115 Randolph street, Chicago.

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out Lots, Barn, Yard and Garden, with all modern conveniences, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in the immediate vicinity of Chicago, and on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.

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The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making such selections FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH.

Choice Selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name

And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in Two Years.

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 40 Clark street, Chicago.

Educational.

TO COMMENCE, TUESDAY, MARCH 1,
The Spring and Summer Term
—OF THE—
Northwest'rn Female College
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.
[20 Miles North from Chicago.]
TUITION, BOARD AND CHARGES:
Academic Dep., (per half year).....$20 00
College.....24 00
These charges include Board, Tuition, in all studies required of graduates and all of which are frequently observed by Exams. Languages, Music, Modern Languages, Ornamental Branches and Washing—the last item being charged at fifty cents per dozen. The Faculty will be found to be such that many who are now neglecting the education of their daughters might be encouraged to do so at a small cost at which they are now boarding them in the city, while they grow up in ignorance.
For Circulars address the President,
REV. CHARLES GILMAN.

Physical, Mental and Moral Discipline,

Are all provided for at this Institution. Each Teacher has a limited number of the young ladies under her special care, to insure to their parents the most careful study of deportment.
For Circulars address the President,
W. F. JONES, P. O. Box 420 Chicago.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and the entire Chain. Graduation at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College and Bank Commercial Institute of New York, is a Passport to Business. The name and style of BRYANT, SELL & STRATTON. Ready by mail. Journal, Specimens of Penmanship, &c. Circular or Catalogue of 8 pages furnished gratis. Apply or address as above.

BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT TERM BEGINS MONDAY, February 17th, at 27 SAWYER PLACE. We will continue to receive Boarding Pupils, and will be prepared to apply for admission to the Universities and Colleges in the East, at the time named. Circulars may be obtained at the store of Sawyer, Parker & Co., 45 Lake street, or address the subscriber, who will be pleased to see parents at his residence, 27 Sawyer Place. [ad] C. H. SAWYER.

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, ORCHESTER, MASS. A Select Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Terms, Boarding and Tuition, $400 per year. Examinations at Orchester.—Mr. Charles Kent, Rev. Wm. H. Wells, Supt. Supt. Pub. Schools; W. E. Lombard, Esq., Jas. John P. Brooks, Esq., J. Wesley Ellis, Esq., Rev. Jas. Reed. [ad] 1m*

Opticians.

SIGHT AND HEARING.—
DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO, C. W.
The Eminent and Skilful Operator on the
EYE AND EAR.
At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., In weekly session in the way of receiving
LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Hundreds of Our Most Prominent Citizens, Patients and Friends, can testify to Dr. C.'s success in restoring sight and hearing to those who have been blind for months and years, and to the deaf who have been unable to hear the loud conversation.

The best evidence that Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and others are daily leaving for their homes.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which Dr. Cadwell (formerly at Ratcliffe's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and their Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine those various productions of his skill, which are to be found in the various styles of wigs, toupees, &c., &c.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.
These Sheets Hitch and run more neatly than most Machines.

ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine in operation will accomplish as
Eight to Twelve
Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making sewing a trade should own one. Call and examine.

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Ever sold in the world for less than $100. Whoever fills all who wish a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Specimens of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to parties that never saw or heard of one, with full instructions given, by mail, practice. Full printed instructions given. Entirely new patterns, with a few of different purchaser. You may now secure lucrative employment in any of the larger towns of Wisconsin, Illinois or Missouri. Those others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswall's Shoe Store, 183 Lake St.,
near Clark. Address
Jan 30-1868 C. CORNELL,
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Family Sewing Machines,
Combining the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
—IN—
REDUCED PRICES.

Also, Machines for MANUFACTURING BOOTS AND SHOES, and GARMENTS of every description, constantly on hand.

Office 140 Lake Street.
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Stationery, &c.

Awarded for the

Three Silver Medals — Best Blank Books.

ALSO ON HAND

Letter Books,	Sealing Wax,
Hand Boxes,	Steel Pens,
Letter Stamps,	Lead Pencils,
Wafer Cups,	Bankers' Cases,
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Writing Pads,	Money Books,
Erasers,	Pen Backs,
Paper Weights,	Twine,
Gold Pens,	Quill Pens,
Letter Clips,	Desk Pencils,
Sheaths,	Cloth Boxes,
Port Folios,	Blotting Paper,
Spring Files,	Ivory Tablets,
Twine Boxes,	Quills,
Envelope Paper,	Elastic Bands,
India Rubber,	Calendars,
Wafers,	Ivory Folders,
Letter Scales,	Paper Files,
Invoice Files,	Book Rests,
Mucilage,	Gum Tablets,
Westenholm's Cutlery,	Red (Spool) Tape,

Commercial Printing,
CONSISTING OF
CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, &c.,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT
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STATIONERS.
JONES, PERDUE & SHALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Stationery and Blank Books
In all its variety.
OUR FACILITIES FOR DOING
Ruling, Binding and Printing
Are unsurpassed in the West.
☞ CALL AND SEE US. ☜
JONES, PERDUE & SHALL,
Nos. 139 Lake street.

Oysters.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.
HATCH, MANN & CO'S celebrated Baltimore Oysters received daily, direct from their packing house, and for sale at wholesale and retail.
The undersigned having established a reputation for selling the best Oysters, they have attained a reputation unequalled by all others. J. M. HATCH, Agent.
Orders solicited. Address Post Office box 1987.
N. B.—This establishment will be permanent.

Architects.

E. BURLING
ARCHITECT—Nos. 44 & 46 LASALLE Street (over Hoffman & Goodwin's Bank), is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings. Having had many years' practice, he will devote his whole attention to Chicago, and personally superintend all buildings with which he may be entrusted in the most satisfactory manner. [ad 1866 1y

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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
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Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. ap11h-972

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON.
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Careful and accurate Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Drawings.
OFFICE—63 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office. my17-1y-972

SOMETHING NEW!!!—MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.

An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every pair will last three times as long as those of any other kind. At the toe the best-constructed shoe is from four to six weeks, and that is what is desired—the child of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the boot or shoe. Attention is called to the fact that it is not a nail, but a tip, and requires the utmost care and experience in its practical fitting. Having now for sale the best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this city, we feel confident that our customers will find a perfect fit in every instance. We guarantee satisfaction, which can not be said of any other establishment in this city. We have in addition to the above, a large assortment of Ladies' Fine Shoes, which are not to be excelled in this city. Ladies, call and see us. We consider it a waste of time to advertise prices, as we are confident that our goods are as low as the lowest. Remember the place, 183 Lake St., two doors west of the old stand, making a saving of nearly two dollars to the purchaser.

Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, of Chicago, have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.

Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 15 Lasalle street, at the Custom House.

CHAS. E. WISWALL,
LAW & STROTHER.

Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS family uses or steam. Also—
300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.)
300 tons Lump Shamokin.
ALFRED SMITH & CO.,
North Pier, opposite Ill. Central R. R.
☞ Orders may be left at
W. D. BERRY'S,
S. E. corner Clark & Randolph sts.
MORFORD BROS.,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
BROWN & WILDER
47.....State street.....47

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA
—AT—
CRAGIN'S,
Pine St. per cent. discount from List Price.
Retailed to close my stock of Crockery.
Wm. Crain, Brush, Dover Joints and Gas Fixtures for sale.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not excelled in the West.
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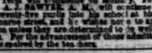
R. D. McFARLANE,
GAS, STEAM FITTING,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54....LA SALLE STREET....45
CHICAGO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
Cornelius & Baker,
Always on hand, comprising the Plainest and most Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS
IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES
FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS
COUNTRY ORDERS,
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO

TO THE TRADE.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS,
IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE BUSINESS.
GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.
94 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
☞ Every description of Gas Fixture and Steam-work Erected or Repaired.
REFERENCES—Ezra B. Sheldon, Esq., Pres. Ill. Central R. R. Co.; D. W. H. Ballard, Esq., Pres. Chicago & Rock Island R. R.

LOUIS MAUSS,



Practical Optician,
[Late with Prof. Prof. & Bro., N. Y.,]
79.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79
Opposite the Court House.
Largest and most complete assortment of Optical and Math'l Instruments in the West.
Sole Agent for the celebrated BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are highly recommended by all who have used them. Also, for the celebrated ROCKPORT Mixed Spectacles. Also, for the celebrated ROCKPORT Mixed Spectacles. Also, for the celebrated ROCKPORT Mixed Spectacles. Also, for the celebrated ROCKPORT Mixed Spectacles.
Invented at the Lowest New York prices.
Nov 2-1868

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of Hoover & Dunn is this day dissolved. All the business of the late firm will be settled by THOMAS HOOVER.
Chicago, Feb. 21, 1868. feb24-1w

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.
The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Sawyer, Parker & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Theodore Beebe, John D. Mellen and Jacob G. Sawyer, Jr., will continue the business and are authorized to settle all business of said firm.
JACOB G. SAWYER,
JOHN D. MELLEN,
THEO. BEEBE.
JOHN D. MELLEN,
feb25 2m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Sawyer, Parker & Co., for the purpose of transacting a General Commission business at the old stand of Sawyer, Mellen & Co.
C. H. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co.
T. C. PARKER,
T. O. BOYINGTON,
Late Parker & Boyington.
feb25 1m

NOTICE.—WE TAKE PLEASURE IN announcing to our friends and the public generally, that we have purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the late firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., and shall continue the business at the old stand, No. 45 Lake street, in the same manner and on the same terms as heretofore. We solicit a continuance of the favors of the late firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., and shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by strict attention to business, and a liberal and honorable course in all transactions.
SAWYER, PARKER & CO.
feb25 1m

Wood & Coal.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!!
FOR SALE:
THE WELL-KNOWN
LA SALLE COAL,
—MINED BY—
Messrs. Law & Strother, of this City,
At $3.00 Per Ton.
—ALSO—
200 CORDS SOFT WOOD,
At $2.00 Per Cord.
By R. DICKINSON,
Yard Red Mullion Street Bridge.

SHEFFIELD COAL.—
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET,
From from Sangster and Slate, carefully screened before delivery. Per yard but at covered, one Cent. Delivered free from the effects of inclement weather, and is always delivered dry and in good condition.
$4.00 IN YARD; $4.50 DELIVERED,
To any part of the city. Analysis proves the Sheffield Coal superior to all other Bituminous Coal. Sold in small or large quantities, at the Coal Yard of the Sheffield Mining and Transportation Co., foot of Clark st., near Taylor.
feb 25 1m Clark st., near Taylor.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING AT
37 York.
CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK STS.
Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill. 3w
$4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered,
Hotel-keepers, Manufacturers and others can contract for large quantities on as favorable terms as below. Our object is to put it in the reach of every consumer to try our Coal for a short time, and thereby induce to supply the market at $4.00 per ton.
Per We will deliver by the ton or half ton.
If we get the Coal once, we expect only one profit. We can therefore expect to sell cheaper than others.
Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 15 Lasalle street, at the Custom House.
LAW & STROTHER.

Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS family uses or steam. Also—
300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.)
300 tons Lump Shamokin.
ALFRED SMITH & CO.,
North Pier, opposite Ill. Central R. R.
☞ Orders may be left at
W. D. BERRY'S,
S. E. corner Clark & Randolph sts.
MORFORD BROS.,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
BROWN & WILDER
47.....State street.....47

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA
—AT—
CRAGIN'S,
Five per cent. discount from List Price.
Retailed to close my stock of Crockery.
Wm. Crain, Brush, Dover Joints and Gas Fixtures for sale.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not excelled in the West.
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R. D. McFARLANE,
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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Gas Fixtures,
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Always on hand, comprising the Plainest and most Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
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IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES
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LOUIS MAUSS,

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Invented at the Lowest New York prices.
Nov 2-1868

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
Office 83 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, C. H. RAY,
WM. BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED GOWLES.

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

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Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week	25
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Weekly, per year	2.00
10 copies to one address	15.00
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Remittances in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.
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Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S
Great Job Printing Establishment
Is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skilful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.
The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB AND LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the most MASTERLY MANNER at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Particular attention given to the wishes of Business Men.
An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.
☞Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

European Gossip.

Lord Cowley, the British Minister in Paris, has occasional annoyance. Lord Milton (a gentleman whom nature failed to provide with legs) wished to be presented at court with his wife and daughter. The morning on the day of which the presentation was to take place, the Emperor sent word to Lord Cowley that he could not receive Lord Milton, as he heard he had no legs, and that he must sit while the Emperor stood. Lord Cowley was much vexed, but sent an attache to convey the disagreeable news to Lord Milton. Meanwhile, the Duke de Bassano came himself to Lord Cowley, to tell him that Lord Miltona's chair had arrived at the Tuileries; that it must be instantly taken away, and that if his wife's dowry leave him almost penniless, his legless owner could not be received. This was rather mortifying to the British Minister but the Emperor was inflexible.

From Jules Janin's work on "Rachel and Tragedy," we learn that the great Jewess, between the 12th of June, 1837, and the 23d of March, 1855, played 1,063 times, and that those 1,063 representations produced 4,368,129 francs 15 centimes—over $800,000.

Two letters written by M. Montalembert, after the coup d'etat of December 2, and with a few weeks' interval between them, have just been made public in Paris, in one of which he compares Louis Napoleon to Cæsar Borgage, and the other to Nero. He has caused to be made by skillful artists two silver statuettes, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, to present, the first to M. Berryer, and the second to M. Dufaure, his eloquent defenders on his late trial, who had refused to accept from him any pecuniary recompense for their professional services.

Professor Veipeau, Chief Surgeon of the Charity Hospital, Paris, is going to put one of its wards in the charge of a mulatto named Wries, well known as "the Black Doctor," who has cured several persons of note in the eastern part of the city. He had been pronounced to be utterly desperate cases. His remedies are vegetable, brought from the Dutch East Indies. The most striking of his course is that of Adolphe Bl. the celebrated Englesh horse-jockey maker, whose face was nearly consumed by a cancer. The "Black Doctor," has now under treatment the wife of a stock broker famous for her beauty, and given up as incurable in her thirty-fourth year by her former physicians, Ricord and Neleston. Wries will cure her. This mulatto Esculapius receives fees of fabulous amount.

It appears that the manner of living in the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, to enable the marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to be celebrated on Sunday, a dispensation from Rome was necessary. The Pope on application at once, by a courier, transmitted it with his congratulations to the Illustrious couple.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* states that a war-song in the Italian language has been composed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. It is entitled "The People's Hymn; or, the Voice of the Corsicans," and is, in fact, a poetic appeal to the insurrection in Italy.

In the memoirs of the Empress Catherine the Second, written by herself, she gives an account of a masked ball at Moscow, where all the gentlemen came dressed as women, in enormous hoops, and all the women wore masculine attire.

Madame Carvalgnac, the widow of the celebrated General who threw up the entire position settled on her by M. Odier, her father, (200,000f.) to his creditors, he having unfortunately become a bankrupt. In taking this step she feels certain that she is fulfilling what would have been the wishes of her late revered husband, and is performing an act due to her son's name and her own.

Prince Napoleon, who has just married a Sardinian Princess, is the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia. He is, therefore like Louis Napoleon, a nephew of the first Napoleon. He looks far more like his uncle than his cousin the Emperor does, and he takes pains to heighten the resemblance by his dress and manner. His marble features are compared to the same gravity, his straight dark hair arranged in the same style, his cool and waispcat of the same cut, now made historically familiar by the pictures of Napoleon. As he stands in his favorite attitude, with arms folded and head inclined, his likeness to the "Little Corporal" is almost startling. The only drawback is, that nature has bestowed on him three or four inches over his uncle's height which, while it adds to his appearance, detracts from the coveted resemblance.

I am just reminded of a Compiegne anecdote of Lord Palmerstone, which is going the round of the clubs. "Si non e vero, e ben trovato." The Imperial hunting costume de rigueur is a Lois Quinze coat, waistcoat and breeches, with high boots. Lord Palmerston turned out for one of the Imperial parties de chasse equipped in his Hampshire pink, well known in every gorse and spinney for many a mile through Broadlands. The day was drizzly, and threatening heavy rain. The Emperor urged his guest to put on a redingote, "Oh, no, your Majesty," was Lord Palmerston's pithy and pointed reply; "you know nothing ever gets through our red coats." This to the "Nephew of my Uncle." with Waterloo "undigested," I think was telling and spirited.

I may mention that an extraordinary book has been published by Bently, purporting to be the journal of an eminent English—we should rather have said Scotch—courtesan, resided in Paris during the French revolution. The critics generally are inclined to accept the narrative for gospel. She was the daughter of Hew Dalrymple, a Scotch barrister; was brought up as a courtesan in France; at 16 was married Sir John Elliott, a man older than her father; soon become involved in an intrigue and was divorced, her husband receiving, £12,000 damages; became the mistress of Lord Colmondeley and the Prince of Wales, by the latter of whom she had a daughter who married Lord Charles Bentick; retired to Paris on a handsome allowance; became the "inamorata" with Philippe Egalite, the Duke of Orleans; was mixed up in all the exciting events of the French revolution; was herself within an ace of being guillotined, having had her looks shorn as a preparation; was Marie Antoinette and Josephine's confidant; received an offer of marriage from the great Napoleon; returned to England, wrote a biography for the perusal of George III., and finally died obscurely at Villa d'Arrey. Such is the brief summary of this eventful life, it is hardly necessary to add that the lady was very beautiful as well as very frail.

The Monitrose, Scotland, *Review* says: "Some days ago, a watch that belonged to David Gorsar of Sons, apparently being tired of this world, deliberately walked down to the side of the River Brothock, where he coolly leaped in and bid the land below the water until he was drowned."

The Chester, England, *Courant*, in noticing the appearance of Lola Montez in Chester, says: "We are informed the lady on Thursday noon introduced herself and attended her own lectially met English manners, into our venerable cathedral. Accompanied by a male friend, she entered the sacred edifice, where her friend demurred to removing his hat from his head. While in dispute on that point, the lady's dog emerged from behind a pillar, and and the sexton at once informed her of the inadmissibility of such company. Her ire was roused; 'Admit my dog!' was the sentiment; but as the sexton was resolute, we believe the trio retired without attaining the object of their visit, the lady threatening the denunciation of the sexton in her book, in the papers, and in any other available medium."

Foreign papers are full of items to the effect that Louis Napoleon is determined to make war upon and subdue the extravagance now so common. And as it is generally believed in France that a petticoat, or at least a skirt, lies at the foundation of every mischief, it is of the skirts of the ladies' dresses that his attacks are leveled. "He has engaged," so says a leading rumor, "the Lyons silk manufacturers to be more economical in their patterns;" and last, and most significant, the Emperor has *opposed* to the mantua-maker to be less extravagant." Pussy the picture—a beautiful Empress of France appealing to a higher power, entreating those whose empire is far less wider than her own, the queens of Fashion, begging them to grant her a favor and reduce extravagance.

All the world knows by this time that the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia are happy parents. A good story is told of the Prince Regent, relative to the event when it was yet in anticipation. The Colonel of artillery who received the Prince's orders as to the number of salvos to be fired on the occasion, appeared to hesitate before he withdrew. "Well," said the Regent, "you appear to have something on your mind." "My opinion, your Royal Highness, I know how many salvos are to be fired for a prince and how many for a Princess; but if her Royal Highness should give birth to a Prince and Princess!" "Then," replied the Regent, "I will remain faithful to our motto—*Sans Cesque*."

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says: My last letter treated at length of the inordinate love of dress displayed by French ladies, and attributed to this folly the growing disinclination of men to contract marriage, concluding, you may recollect, with the observation that by this stupid extravagance of marriage was not unfrequently prove the ruin of the husband. Do you remember the gentleman who discovered one morning that his wife owed $120,000? I acquainted you last spring with the particulars of it. And the social circles of Paris are still talking of the hardship which has befallen a gentleman of fortune and rank within a month or two. He formerly, for years ago, a lady possessing a dowry of $60,000, and "hopes" which were reckoned at $200,000. He had an estate of $6,000 a year. Six thousand dollars a year, with such well-grounded "hopes" of inheriting at some distant day $200,000, seemed to warrant some encroachment on their capital, especially during the first years of their married life, when both are young, the pleasures of the world have no longer the relish they could have again hop: to command. His wife shone with great brilliancy in society from one year's end to another, for, when the Paris season is over, she repaired at the most fashionable watering place, and, when society deserted German spas, she was found leading society in some hospitable country house. Retained heavy and numerous bills on New Year's day; but they were cheerfully paid, and 'hopes' looked to for re-payment. But last summer his wife took sick; a 'galloping consumption' appeared, and the poor woman died at the German spa which had selected because of its vogue for her summer residence; the legatee died before the testators that were to enrich her! She dying childless, her husband is entitled by the French law to repay the sixty thousand dollars dowry he received with her hand; and no deduction is made for the money he spent in gratifying her extravagant tastes. These expenses and this return of his wife's dowry leave him almost penniless. I believe he has only three thousand dollars left of his estate of fifty thousand dollars!"

A St. Petersburg letter says: "The Grand Duchess Helen, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor Nicholas, emancipated her serfs on the Russian New-Year's day, the 13th, on liberal conditions; in addition to their cottages, dependencies and kitchen gardens, each is to have conceded to them four acres of land, for which he is to pay a sum which is really insignificant—1½ roubles (6f.) a year, I have heard—they are to be allowed wages of 25 to 40 roubles (100f to 160f.) for cultivating the lands which the Grand Duchess retains.

Mr. Charles Phillips died suddenly at London on the 31st January, in the 73d year of his age. He was a native of Sligo, Ireland; was a barrister-at-law, commissioner successively of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts, and an Irish forensic orator whose early speeches attracted a good deal of attention at the bar. His education was finished at a private academy in his native town, which he quitted in 1802 for the University of Dublin. Having taken the degree of A.B., and entered at the Middle Temple, he was called to the Irish bar in 1811. He there obtained considerable celebrity by a style of oratory which exhibited remarkable command of language. Mr. Phillips was called to the English bar in 1821, where he soon acquired considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and secured a profitable practice in that capacity. During Lord Brougham's Chancellorship he was created a Bill queen and a seat on the Judicial Bench of Calcutta, but he declined both honors. In 1842 he was appointed by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst a Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, and four years afterwards, by Sir James Graham, a Commissioner of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, an office which he filled up to the time of his death.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* contains the following statements:

Stories of unheard of barbarities perpetrated by the ex-Emperor are in circulation; among others is the following, about which, unhappily, there can be but little doubt, viz.: That on examining the prison at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, (a small town on the northwest coast of Hayti,) there were found no less than fifteen hundred skeletons of persons who had been deliberately murdered at that place! The prison was used to the present day by Geffrard's army, and the room where the skeletons were found, and which is below the level of the sea, was filled up with stones. It is said that at that time it was discovered, the floor was covered with water to the depth of more than a foot.

Improve Your Eyesight.

27....CLARK STREET ROOM 4 UP STAIRS....27
CHICAGO, ILL.
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, (improved) are for sale at low prices on liberal terms. ALL GLASSES NOW IN USE, for long or short-sighted persons, fitted to suit, or exchanged for new ones. Also, a large stock of opera glasses, spy glasses, &c., for sale at South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Also, a large and select assortment of Mathematical Instruments and Artists' Materials.
Persons who are desirous of purchasing Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc., can be exactly suited according to their sight, by sending their address, and stating the age, or exposure, salary and quality, by sending correct and distinct answers to the following questions:
1st. State your age, state of health and occupation.
2d. State whether you have used spectacles before, or for looking at distant objects.
3d. Can you read common or nonpareil type held a book in reading, with or without glasses, plainly and clearly.
4th. The price of my best Spectacles and Eye Glasses are as follows: Best Pebble, or Crystal Glasses, in gold frame, $15, and $20 and $25. Best glasses in silver frame, $5, $6 and $8. Best glasses in steel frame, $3, $4 and $5.
Enclose either of the above sums with your postage stamps, in a registered letter, and you will receive by return mail

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON HIGH LIFE.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles Kills Districe Attorney Key.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The community was thrown into an intense excitement to-day by the killing of Philip Barton Key, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Daniel E Sickles.

According to the report, Mr. Sickles, being convinced of the truth of certain scandalous rumors involving his wife, resolved to redress his wrongs. At about 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, proceeding from his residence, near the President's house, to the south-east corner of Lafayette Square, in the same neighborhood, where Mr. Key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Butterworth of New York, he charged Mr. Key with having dishonored him and destroyed his domestic peace, and shot him with a revolver. One of the balls entered the left side of the body and passed through to the corresponding point on the opposite side, lodging under the skin. Another shot took effect in the right thigh, near the main artery, when Mr. Key fell, imploring Mr. Sickles not to kill him. The third shot was in the right side, glancing from the body, inflicting only a bruise.

Death ensued in a few minutes. The body was taken into the National Club House, where a jury of inquest was held, who, after an examination into the circumstances of some hours length, returned a verdict, merely stating that the death of Mr. Key was from the effect of pistol shots as above stated, fired by Sickles.

The premises of the Club House were crowded with people anxiously inquiring into all the circumstances of the event. After Mr. Sickles had killed Mr. Key, he repaired to the residence of Attorney-General Black, where he was advised to deliver himself into the hands of the officers who subsequently conveyed him to jail, to which he was committed for further examination to-morrow. The facts which led to the tragedy will then probably judicially transpire. The inquisition of the Coroner was merely with reference to the cause which produced death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Application will be made by Mr. Sickles for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to procure his release on bail to await his trial. His wife exonerates him from all blame and he has the sympathy of the community.

In the Circuit Court, Mr. Carlisle announced the death of Mr. Key, the late District of Attorney for the District of Columbia. While eulogizing the deceased as a courteous, frank, open-hearted gentleman, he forebore to speak of the cause, which led to his death, as that was a subject for judicial investigation. The Court paid a similar compliment to the deceased. Adjourned to Tuesday.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Yulee, by authority of the Post office Committee, reported adversely to a large number of memorials asking for post routes.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, moved to take up the Homestead bill, but the Senate refused by the following vote:

AYES—Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Foosehden, Foote, Fraser, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.—20.

NAYS—Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Thompson of N.J., Toombs, Ward, Wright, Yulee—29.

Mr. Brodhead made a parting speech, reviewing and vindicating his Congressional course.

The House took up the Navy Appropriation bill, and confirmed in Mr. Stanton's amendment, reducing the appropriation for repairs, armament, equipment, fuel and bemp from $6,100,000, to $1,800,000, by 125 against 60. The amendment reduces the appropriations of $1,-119,000 for the ten Navy Yards to only $1,-080,000.

Mr. Phelps asked leave to report a bill to revive for two years the act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and the House refused.

Mr. Phelps then moved to go into Committee on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Washburne of Wisconsin moved to strike out the appropriation of $250,000 for surveys of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Exciting News from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, 23d inst. Miramon was still at Orizaba with 4,000 men, and was daily reinforced from every where. He had formed a Cabinet, consisting of Lizanzar, Minister of Foreign Relations; Tejeeta, Minister of Finance, and Castillia, Minister of War. There were 4,000 Liberal troops at Zacarcas, and another body at Morilla.

The Congress of the 16th, states that the French and English commanders notified the Captain of the American sloop-of-war Saratoga that they should board the Tennessee to see if there were any Allibusters on board. The Captain of the Saratoga intimated that they could not do so while his ship was near enough to prevent it.

The foreign ministers at the Capital had not recognized Miramon as President.

The English and French squadrons were in a hostile attitude before Vera Cruz, and favoring Miramon and the Church party. They will attack the city from the sea, while Miramon does the same by land.

The English and French merchants at Vera Cruz had requested the protection of their own flag, and placed themselves under the American flag.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from New Orleans this morning contradicts the report that the English vessels of war intend to interfere with Miramon, and also states that a force would be landed from the English and French vessels to protect the lives and property of the people of that respective nations, unless Miramon guarantees their safety before attacking Vera Cruz.

Later from our Paraguayan Fleet and Havana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The bark Antagonist has arrived from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 24. Business passing dull.

Commissioner Bowlin and Commodore Shubrick had gone up the river to hold an interview with Lopez, taking the Powhatan and Ferry, which will be taken in tow at the forks of the river by the six-oars Fulton and Water Witch. The rest of the fleet were at Montevideo.

The Paraguay steamer has come up with a chain to be placed across the river to prevent vessels from passing. A French and English steamer had been captured, and it was supposed the latter would make a demand on Lopez for indemnity in the case of a British schooner lately seized.

It was generally thought that our fleet is entirely inadequate, and that if an engagement took place it would be beaten. It is said that Lopez has 10,000 men under arms and well disciplined.

The steamship Empire City arrived this evening from Havana 22d. No news.

Little doing in the sugar market, buyers refusing to accede to the demand. Cleyed 4 reals; Muscovado 5 reals.

From New Mexico and Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The New Mexican mail reached Independence yesterday. The weather in Kansas is summer-like, and the road on the plains excellent. Large quantities of goods and provisions had been sent from Santa Fe to Pike's Peak.

The Albuquerque and the Neosho mill arrived at the latter place on the 21st. The mail of November from Pecho had not been heard of since leaving Little River. The December mail was met 140 miles east of Albuquerque, progressing finely.

The Leavenworth *Time* has advices from Denver City (Pike's Peak) of the 26th. New and valuable discoveries of gold are reported at Vasque's Fork, 10 miles from Denver City. Claims were being rapidly taken up. Large accessions of population were constantly coming from California, Utah and New Mexico. The winter has been very mild. Indians numerous but peaceable.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The select committee appointed at the last session to examine the accounts and conduct of Gen. Cullom, the former Clerk of the House, acquit him of any corruption or dishonesty in the discharge of his duties. They reported facts connected with every charge, which on investigation was found worth attention. In some cases, the committee thought that more care might have been exercised, but this amounted to no more than a failure to correct pre-existing abuses.

An Extraordinary Session of the U. S. Senate Called.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene, to act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive. It is called for the 4th of March, at noon of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body are required to take notice.

From the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Black Warrior still lies in an exposed position, and will go to pieces. A large quantity of her cargo was got ashore yesterday at Rockaway. The boiler attached to the steam pumps has been exploded, yesterday, demolishing her upper deck, and seriously injuring the engineer.

LATER.—The latest accounts from the Black Warrior state that she has gone to pieces.

Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The following is the New York bank statement for the week ending Feb. 25th:

Decrease in Loans	$2,614,000
Decrease in Specie	1,284,000
Decrease in Circulation	83,000
Decrease in Net Deposits	2,284,000
Decrease in Surplus	$1,470,175

New Goods—Spring Trade

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

49, 51 & 53 Wabash Avenue.

Are now receiving a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC.,

Fresh from the Mint.

SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—Financially February has been a very quiet month. Rates have varied scarcely at all from week to week. We are now within four or at most probably six weeks of the opening of navigation, and we may hope ere long for more activity in financial circles. In St. Louis we notice exchange is very scarce, with a prospect that the banks of Missouri will will be called on largely for coin for shipment. In our own city there appears to be no special stringency and rates are steady at former figures, viz., 1-2@1. Discounts as usual 10 per cent. Nearly all the banks supply their customers with a fair degree of liberality. Gold is not called for. Rates nominal 3-4@1 Street rates remain at former figures; viz., 1@2 per cent. per month.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday, Feb. 25, says:

There is no movement worth recording in the money market. The banks continue to lend at six; some of them will take five when they cannot obtain business at a higher rate. On the street, the current rate continues to be 6 1-2@7, with an abundant supply of these figures, and a very moderate demand. In the discount market the best paper is done at about 8 per cent; very good four months paper goes at 6 1-2@7—lower qualities and longer paper at higher rates. Exchange on Europe, for the steamer of to-morrow, is quite quiet. Bankers are asking 109¼@¾; mercantile bills are done at 109¾@ 109¾. A few parcels of specie may go out to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.—The Wheat market was very firm to-day, but in active—the views of holders being 1@2c above those of buyers. The transactions were therefore limited, in some instances at an advance on Saturday's quotations. About 19,-000 bushels were sold at the following figures: No. 1 White, $1.35; No. 1 Red, $1.26@1.27; No. 2 Red, $1.17@1.18; Standard Spring, 98c; No. 2 Spring, 88@90; Rejected Spring, 76c. In the afternoon the market was very firm—buyers offering the outside figures for Winter freely, and an advance on Spring.

There was a good demand for Flour, but holders were exceedingly firm, and sales were very trifling.

The Corn market was firmer, and an advance of 1c, with sales of Shelled at 62 a 63c per 60 lbs. on track, and 64c for Ear Corn. Oats steady. Prime Barley in good demand, with sales of No. 2 at 48c in store. Beans dull. Highwines were firmly held by manufacturers.

The Provision market remains inactive. Goods steady. Dressed Hogs scarce and firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE, FEB. 26.

Wheat, Spring, bu	267,466	Flour, bbls				21,980
Wheat, Winter, bu	123,282	Corn, bu				31,467
Wheat, White, bu	8,057	Oats, bu				107,179
Barley, bu	1,000					

At Milwaukee on Saturday the markets were unchanged. Flour very firm, with sales of 1,000 bbls Spring Extra at $$4.15, f. o. b.; No. 1 wheat at $1.05@1.06; No. 2, $1.00; and Extra No. 1 at $1.16. The receipts were: Flour, 539 bbls; Wheat, 6,415 bu; Oats, 1,995 bu; Corn, 1,192 bu; Barley, 529 bu.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday thus reviews the market of the previous day:—

The provision market exhibited a heavy feeling again to-day, and there was but little done. Mess pork was offered at $15, but without attracting buyers at that figure. Lard was inquired for and 100,000 lbs sold at $8.50@8.56. The late news from Europe has caused parties to give some attention to the cotton article, and the forgoing will, and this has caused the demand for heavy ribbed, and clear Sides. In anticipation of an advance in Liverpool, for bacon, to a point that will justify shipments from this side, it is probable that something will be done at once in the way of boxing Middles. There was no demand for Shoulders. There was an inquiry for Bacon Sides at 9¾@9¾c, but holders ask 9¾. Lard was firm with sales of prime barrel at 11¾c, the prevailing news from New Orleans, though not very favorable, looks better. The downward tendency seems to have been checked, and although prices are still low, they are somewhat better than the quotations previously received from that market. In flour a firmer feeling prevails with a fair demand at $5.55@5.60 for superfine. The receipts to-day were more liberal, but this had no effect upon holders, who have much faith in the future. Wheat was well sustained, with a demand fully equal to the supplies. Corn firm at 80@81c for mixed. Whisky steady at 19½c. There was a moderate demand for Sugar and Molasses at 7@ 7¾c for the former, and 37@38c for the latter. Clover Seed dull, with sales in the small way only at $4.50@4.60.

At St Louis on Friday last, according to the *Republican*, the markets stood as follows:

The weather was cloudy and threatened rain today, but there was steadiness and activity enough in market, notwithstanding the drawback named. As on yesterday, several articles became further altered in favor of sellers. On wheat and corn these changes were of a very decided character. The former advanced on all grades, and to such an extent that choice winter lots were taken without hesitation at $1.30 per bu. Corn advanced nearly or quite as much, but was less settled. Flour was held higher for city brands, but sold only in a retail way for country use. Lead is in active inquiry; soft Missouri scarce and not to be had in the quantity desired, and Galena is somewhat inquired for, but generally turning to pay holders' terms. A large lot was taken, however, but an indefinite figure, owing to the character of the sale, which included slag and soft together, in a round figure. Whisky was weaker, at 20c per gallon.

The Bulletin *Advertiser* says that the prospects for an early opening of Buffalo harbor are extremely favorable. The ice at no time during the winter has been more than seven inches in thickness; and the warm weather of the past week or so, aided by the gale of Sunday last, has served to render it entirely powerless. In case extremely cold weather is not experienced immediately, the harbor will henceforth remain open until the closing of the latter part of the following season.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The recent advance in Wool in the Eastern markets has sent westward large numbers of speculators, who are overrunning the country, contracting for wool on the sheep's back. The New York *Tribune* says:

The stock of Wool in this and all the other great markets on the Atlantic seaboard (and we may add the interior), is very small, and high prices, no doubt, will rule the ensuing quarter till the new clip comes, provided the mills continue to run full blast, as they have during the past three months. Under these circumstances, many dealers and manufacturing agents have been through the State soliciting orders for wool on the sheeps' back, and from the queries of growers, it would seem many are puzzled whether to sell now or hot, and ask our advice, as if we were prophets, never thinking perhaps how loathsome this would appear to another class of our readers. Circumstances alter cases materially; very few in the trade thought, last summer or autumn, that the manufacturing interest would revive so soon, or that wool would advance so rapidly in price, but an easy money market, the restoration or re-establishment of credit, together with light importations from abroad, have all combined to the aforesaid result, and those who have held their wool no doubt double their wealth, whereas if all hold on to it, a contrary effect will be the result. Wool, it would now seem, has reached pretty near the pinnacle of prices, and if buyers and manufacturing agents are desirous to give written contracts for the next clip at from 45c to 55c, growers probably may run less risk in selling than to run the chances of the market, even should it remain stationary the next year. Let all, however, use their own discretion—we only wish to give plain facts.

Goodale & Co., of Cleveland, in their circular of February 1st, say:

"There is at this time but little fleece wool held in the market, and none of any consequence coming forward. The Western States have probably sold more than half more of wool, at this season, for some years, as it is represented. The few lots coming forward are unusually fine clips, and find a ready market at prices ranging from 45c to 50c, which generally yield very satisfactory. The activity in pulled wools, noticed in our last circular still prevails, nor prices are unchanged."

Messrs. Geo. Wm. Bond & Co., of Boston, in their annual report of the wool market, state:

"The stock of domestic fleeces in this market, January 1st, was about 700,000 lbs., and 100,000 to 150,000 lbs., pulled, a large portion of which has since been sold. The entire stock unsold in the country does not vary materially from 5,000,000 lbs.

On the 26th inst. a large stock of Wool was sold by auction at Boston. The following is an account of the sale:

Three hundred thousand pounds of medium and one hundred thousand pounds of the finer grades of wool were sold at auction to-day by Messrs. Bingham, Joy & Co. Purchasers were present from New York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities. The sales were brisk and the prices considered good. The following are the sales: 2,500 lbs Hegador at 18¾@19½c; 372,-000 lbs. California fleeces of various qualities at 21¾c@35½c; 27,000 lbs. black and tab washed at 29¾@34½c; 45,000 lbs. Maine at 41 1-2@ 52c; a lot of Vermont, double extra, at 61c@ 61 1-2; lots of New York, pulled, at prices ranging from 46 1-2c@49 1-2c; lots of Western and Ohio do. at 18c@41 1-2c; lots of East India at 16c@18c; 6,000 lbs of Vermont, fine, at 48 1-2c; 30,000 New York, New Hampshire and Ohio selected fleece at 55 1-2c@56c; 18,000 lbs Western, N. H. Bogey Meadow extra at 56 1-2@57c; 44,000 lbs of Ohio and Pennsylvania extra fancy clips in lots at a range of 57@64 1-2c; 16 bags of Ohio extra pulled at 56c; 7 bags of Ohio double extra do. at 59c; 7 bags of very fine do. at 61c. The aggregate of the sales reached nearly $300,000.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 31.]

As might be expected, the openness of the weather has been against both the condition and prices of Wheat, so far as the bulk of the samples show have been concerned. Taking dry qualities, however, as the only true standard of value, the prices current have been steadier in this way. The dull reports current have had the effect in many places of limiting the exports, and we think farmers here begin to see that the New York plan of regulating the quantity on offer by the prices current is worthy of imitation. Twenty-five millions to the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the liberal imports, cannot be reckoned at over a month's consumption. But the suspension intelligence from the Danube six months' supply of foreign grain; it is feared the quantity required between now and harvest, must be extraordinary to be entertained. Neither do the current prices pay upon last year's crop, except in the few instances of showiness, which are undoubtedly balanced by an many cases of deficiency. It would appear that the Governments of Prussia and Portugal both entertain the idea of revised corn laws, with a tendency to free trade, as a permanent settlement of the question. Should the Legislatures of those countries adopt such views, we should consider them as more favorable to prices than the spasmodic changes that have lately obtained. Continental markets have generally continued dull, saving in those of Italy, where military necessities have created a demand. In America the markets have improved. The arrivals on the coast since the 20th inst. have been 25, of which 13 cargoes were Wheat.

The sales noted last week were 119,208 qrs. of Wheat at 41s 9., against 113,521 qrs. in 1858. The London averages were 44s 5d on 4,077 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending January 15, in Wheat and Flour, were 57,845 qrs.

In Scotland the Wheat trade has flagged. Glasgow found but at retail trade at 6d per boll or 240 lbs. decline, but Barley was fully as dear. Oats advanced 1d per boll, and Beans 2d. Edinburgh has had liberal supplies, with declining rates on Wheat, and an improvement on Spring Corn.

The Irish markets have been dull for Wheat. At Cork—Wheat was dull. Maize firmer. Oats and Barley being slightly improved. The Wheat trade at Waterford was heavy at 6d to 9d per bbl. less money, and Flour was 6d. per sack cheaper. Oats and Maize, on the contrary, were 3d per bbl. higher; Barley remaining unaltered.

PARIS CORN MARKET.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—There was a further fall in the Paris flour market last week, and transactions were unusually languid. So much disappointment prevails, among speculators that it would not be extraordinary if a further fall took place. Buyers themselves are demoralized at seeing almost all their purchases made to support the market have been of no avail. They have filled the public stores with flour, and this has rather strengthened the position of sellers, who are therefore limited in some instances at an advance on Saturday's quotations. About 19,-000 bushels were sold at the following figures: No. 1 White, $1.35; No. 1 Red, $1.26@1.27; No. 2 Red, $1.17@1.18; Standard Spring, 98c; No. 2 Spring, 88@90; Rejected Spring, 76c. In the afternoon the market was very firm—buyers offering the outside figures for Winter freely, and an advance on Spring.

There was a good demand for Flour, but holders were exceedingly firm, and sales were very trifling.

The Corn market was firmer, and an advance of 1c, with sales of Shelled at 62 a 63c per 60 lbs. on track, and 64c for Ear Corn. Oats steady. Prime Barley in good demand, with sales of No. 2 at 48c in store. Beans dull. Highwines were firmly held by manufacturers.

The Provision market remains inactive. Goods steady. Dressed Hogs scarce and firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE, FEB. 26.

Wheat, Spring, bu	267,466	Flour, bbls				21,980
Wheat, Winter, bu	123,282	Corn, bu				31,467
Wheat, White, bu	8,057	Oats, bu				107,179
Barley, bu						

Auction Sales.

BY HILL & SWASEY.—

54.....Dearborn street.....54.

Piano Forte, Fine Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION!

We will sell at our salesrooms on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 9½ o'clock, a complete assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of 7 octave full-finish parlor suits, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, tete-a-tete, easy chairs, rocking chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, sofas, washstands, dining and break'ast tables, marble-top centre tables, mirrors, mattresses, &c.

An invoice of Glassware. One Pianoforte made by Samuel Gilbert, Boston.

Also, 30 cases Crockery, 50 chest's green tea, 10 bbls vinegar, 5 pipes brandy, extra; 10 casks Holland gin, 5 casks Irish whiskey. HILL & SWASEY,

mh1 2t Auctioneers.

Furniture Dealers Attention.

1800 FLAG SEAT CHAIRS,

AT PRIVATE SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

fe24-27 Auctioneers, 69 Lake st.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

AT AUCTION.

At 135 Adams Street,

West of Clark street.

Wednesday Morning, March 2, at 10 o'clock,

The entire Furniture of a family going East, consisting in part of

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture.

One of Wilder's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, for Silver Ware.

Rich Parlor Suits in brocatelle, hair cloth, Wilton, mahogany hair cloth Chairs, Wardrobes, Wheat, rose, mahogany and curled hair Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Tables, Sofas, Cane Seat Chairs, Mirrors, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedding, Mattresses, Tent Beds, dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Carpets, Oil Cloth, Hair Carpet and Rolls, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove, Crockery, and Glassware.

One Rosewood Piano Forte in perfect order.

Terms cash. Sale No. 135 Adams street.

fe24-2d GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—RICH VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN

CARPETINGS,

Elegant Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold at our Salesroom,

No. 69.....LAKE STREET.....69

The largest and richest variety of

CARPETS AND FURNITURE

Ever offered at Auction in this city, consisting of

Parlor, Chamber & Dining-room Suites,

Rich Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, the richest and newest patterns; elegant Parlor Suites in brocatelle, hair cloth and crimson damask; Marble-top Centre and Gone Tables; Ball-Room, easy and rocking Chairs; Ottomans, Sofas, Cane Seat Chairs, Mirrors, Tete-a-tete, Pier Tables, rich Bedroom suites black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Secretary and Book Cases, Wheat, rose, mahogany, curled hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Tables, 1st and second hand Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

Sale's Room's Safe, weigh' ing five tons.

Also, 2 horses and 1 top buggy, one very fine for sale at 9 o'clock. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auc'rs.

fe28-2d [2d ed]

SALE AT AUCTION.—A FARM NEAR HINSDALE (Illinois Central R. R. station) about 20 miles from Chicago, containing 80 acres, 50 under cultivation, fenced in with 4 rail fence, a frame house and a never failing well of water, and a good orchard, will be sold at auction on the premises on the 10th inst at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of DANIEL SHAFER, of Chicago.

Also, at the same time and place, 3 fine young mares. Also, the lot of household furniture of Mrs. Shafer, consisting of 1 bed, bedstead and bedding complete, 1 cook stove, 1 sewing machine, 1 set of chairs, 1 set of tables, 1 bureau, 1 set of crockery, glassware, &c. Also, 1 Prouty's Patent Horse Power and Separator. Also, 1 Prouty's Patent Fanning Mill. Also, 1 Buggy and harness. Also, 1 Cutter. Also, 1 Sleigh. Also, 1 Cooking Stove. Also, 1 Parlor Stove